

CLASSIFICATION OF LOG DEL PEZZO SURFACES OF INDEX THREE

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ABSTRACT. A normal projective non-Gorenstein log-terminal surface S is called a log del Pezzo surface of index three if the three-times of the anti-canonical divisor $-3K_S$ is an ample Cartier divisor. We classify all of the log del Pezzo surfaces of index three. The technique for the classification based on the argument of Nakayama.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A normal projective surface S is called a *log del Pezzo surface* if S is log-terminal and the anti-canonical divisor $-K_S$ is ample (\mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor). Log del Pezzo surfaces constitute an interesting class of rational surfaces and naturally appear in the minimal model program (MMP, for short). An important invariant of a log del Pezzo surface S is the *index*, which is defined to be the minimum of the positive integer a such that $-aK_S$ is Cartier. Log del Pezzo surfaces with small index

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have been studied by many authors. The classification of log del Pezzo surfaces with index one (that is, with at most rational double points) is well-known (see [Bre80], [Dem80], [HW81]).

The next case, the classification of log del Pezzo surfaces of index two, was also studied by several authors. Alexeev and Nikulin specify all the deformation classes of log del Pezzo surfaces of index two over the complex number field \mathbb{C} by using K3 surface theory [AN88, AN89, AN06]. Recently, Ohashi and Taki proceed this method and classify the deformation classes of log del Pezzo surfaces of index three under the condition $-3K_S \sim 2C$ where C is a smooth curve which does not intersect the singularities. On the other hand, Nakayama introduce the geometric argument for the study of log del Pezzo surfaces of index two which is completely different to that of Alexeev-Nikulin, and he gave the complete list of isomorphic classes of log del Pezzo surfaces of index two in any characteristic [Nak07]. Nakayama's argument is useful in the study of log del Pezzo surfaces not only the case index is two but also the case index is arbitrary. In fact, by using Nakayama's idea, the first author classified some classes of log del Pezzo surfaces in [Fuj14a] that include the classes treated in the study of Ohashi and Taki.

In this paper, we extend a part of Nakayama's argument to work in arbitrary index. Moreover, we give the classification of log del Pezzo surfaces of index three by using this method. Our strategy to understand log del Pezzo surfaces is as follows. (Detail is given in Section 3. See also [Fuj14b].) Let S be a log del Pezzo surface of index $a > 1$. Take the minimal resolution $\alpha: M \rightarrow S$ and set $E_M := -aK_{M/S}$. Then we know that M is nonsingular rational and E_M is nonzero effective. We can recover S from the pair (M, E_M) by considering the morphism defined from a multiple of the divisor $L_M := -aK_M - E_M$. Hence we can reduce the study of S to the study of such (M, E_M) . We remark that $K_M + L_M$ is nef and $(K_M + L_M \cdot L_M) > 0$ hold (see Proposition 3.4). We call such pair (M, E_M) an *a-basic pair* (see Definition 3.3).

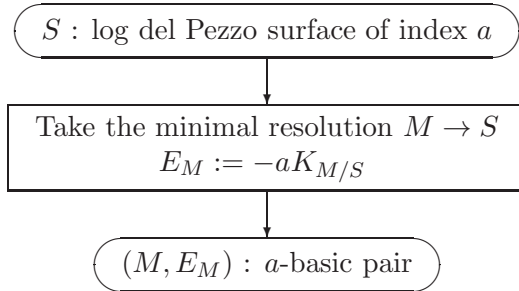


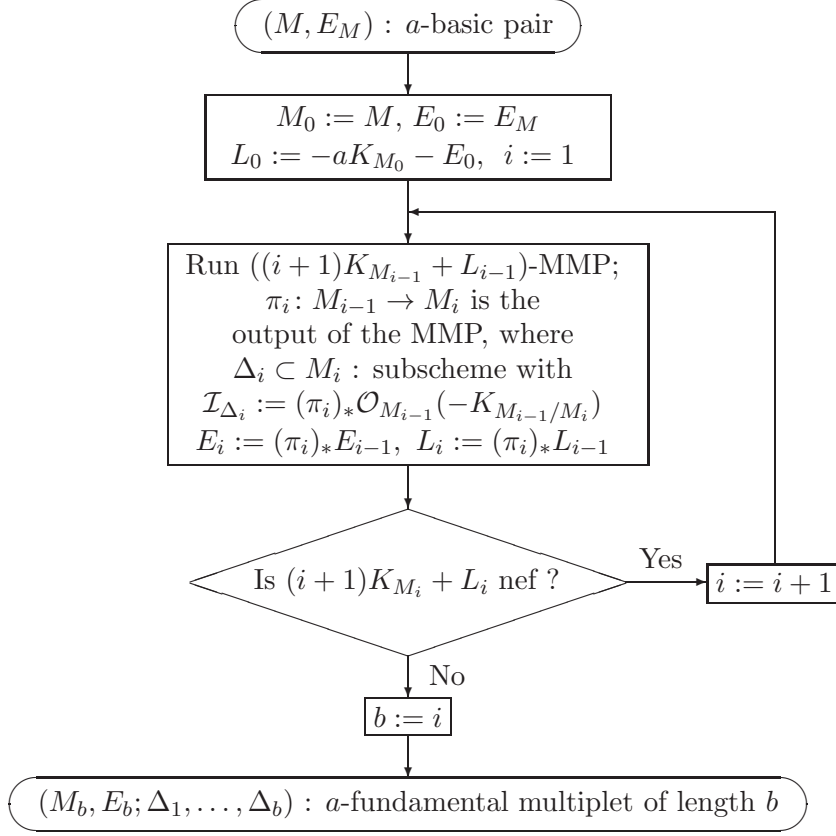
FIGURE 1. Reduction to a -basic pairs

From now on, let (M, E_M) be an a -basic pair. Since M is rational, we can get a birational morphism from M to \mathbb{P}^2 or a Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_n having a $(-n)$ -curve. However, it is hard to analyze the morphism in general. To evade this problem, we “decompose” the step contracting (-1) -curves into $((i+1)K+L)$ -minimal model programs $((i+1)K+L)$ -MMPs, for short) for $1 \leq i \leq a-1$. More precisely, we give a sequence

$$M = M_0 \xrightarrow{\pi_1} M_1 \xrightarrow{\pi_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\pi_b} M_b$$

for some integer b such that $1 \leq b \leq a-1$. The construction of each π_i is done inductively as follows. We assume that $iK_{M_{i-1}} + L_{i-1}$ is nef and E_{i-1} is nonzero effective, where L_{i-1} (resp. E_{i-1}) is the strict transform of L_M (resp. E_M) in M_{i-1} . The morphism $\pi_i: M_{i-1} \rightarrow M_i$ is obtained by the composition of all the morphisms in the step of an $((i+1)K_{M_{i-1}} + L_{i-1})$ -MMP. More precisely, in each step, we contract a (-1) -curve which intersects (the strict transform of) $(i+1)K_{M_{i-1}} + L_{i-1}$ negatively. We continue this process until we get a Mori fiber space or a minimal model with respect to $((i+1)K_{M_{i-1}} + L_{i-1})$ -MMP. If this MMP induces a minimal model (with respect to the $((i+1)K_{M_{i-1}} + L_{i-1})$ -MMP), then we go back to construct $\pi_{i+1}: M_i \rightarrow M_{i+1}$. If this MMP induces a Mori fiber space, then set $b := i$ and stop the process. We can show that E_i is also nonzero effective for each i . We note that $1 \leq b \leq a-1$ since $aK_M + L = -E$ cannot be nef for each $1 \leq i \leq b$. The surface M_b is either \mathbb{P}^2 or \mathbb{F}_n . From the construction, we have $iK_{M_{i-1}} + L_{i-1} = \pi_i^*(iK_{M_i} + L_i)$ for each i . In particular, $-K_{M_{i-1}}$ is π_i -nef. Let $\Delta_i \subset M_i$ be a closed zero-dimensional subscheme such that the corresponding ideal sheaf \mathcal{I}_{Δ_i} is defined as $\mathcal{I}_{\Delta_i} := (\pi_i)_* \mathcal{O}_{M_{i-1}}(-K_{M_{i-1}/M_i})$. The scheme Δ_i has a nice property (called the $(\nu 1)$ -condition in Definition 2.1). For example, the morphism π_i is recovered from Δ_i (see Definition 2.3 and Proposition 2.4). The multiplet $(M_b, E_b; \Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_b)$ constructed as above is called an *a-fundamental multiplet of length b*. The classification of a -basic pairs reduce to the classification of a -fundamental multiplets. This is our strategy. In the case where $a = 2$, this is nothing but Nakayama’s argument. (In Section 3, we only consider the case $a = 3$. However, the program we mentioned works for arbitrary a . See [Fuj14b] in detail.) We summarize our strategy via flowcharts in Figures 1 and 2.

Our approach is useful from various viewpoints. For example, it is easy to handle a -fundamental multiplets $(M_b, E_b; \Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_b)$ since we can analyze each Δ_i deeply and we can study the multiplets by somewhat numerical and combinatorial ways. Furthermore, the choice of the process $\pi_i: M_{i-1} \rightarrow M_i$ is less ambiguous. In fact, if $1 \leq i \leq b-1$, then π_i is uniquely determined since $iK_{M_{i-1}} + L_{i-1}$ is nef and big.

FIGURE 2. Reduction to a -fundamental multiplets

Next we consider the case where $a = 3$, which is the main subject treated in this paper. In this case we treat the following four objects:

- A log del Pezzo surface S of index three.
- A 3-basic pair (M, E_M) consisting of a kind of nonsingular projective rational surface M and an effective divisor E_M .
- A *median triplet* $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$, which is a kind of 3-fundamental multiplet of length one, consisting of a rational surface Z isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^2 or \mathbb{F}_n , of an effective divisor E_Z , and of a zero-dimensional subscheme $\Delta_Z \subset Z$ with the $(\nu 1)$ -condition.
- A *bottom tetrad* $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$, which is a kind of 3-fundamental multiplet of length two, consisting of a rational surface X isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^2 or \mathbb{F}_n , of an effective divisor E_X , of a zero-dimensional subscheme $\Delta_X \subset X$, and of a zero-dimensional subscheme $\Delta_Z \subset Z$ with the $(\nu 1)$ -condition, where $Z \rightarrow X$ is the elimination of Δ_X (see Definition 2.3).

The classes of median triplets and bottom tetrads are introduced in order to get the list of log del Pezzo surfaces of index three without duplication. In Sections 3 and 5, we show that for any 3-fundamental multiplet of length one (resp. of length two) we have a median triplet (resp. a bottom tetrad) such that the associated 3-basic pairs are same. By virtue of this modifications we can obtain the list of log del Pezzo surfaces of index three without overlap.

Now we summarize the contents of this paper. In Section 2, we review some basic properties of zero-dimensional schemes which satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition and we give the list of (weighted) dual graphs associated with log-terminal singularities of index three. In Section 3, we introduce the notions of 3-basic pairs, 3-(pseudo-)fundamental multiplets, (pseudo-)median triplets and bottom tetrads associated with log del Pezzo surfaces of index three. Moreover, we discuss relations among them. Precisely, we show that the structure of log del Pezzo surfaces of index three is specified from the one of 3-fundamental multiplets of length one and of length two through the 3-basic pairs. Furthermore, we see that the classification of 3-fundamental multiplets of length one (resp. 3-fundamental multiplets of length two) can be reduced to that of median triplets (resp. bottom tetrads). In Section 4, we discuss some local properties of 3-(pseudo-)fundamental multiplets which are used in latter sections. More precisely, we determine the possibility of the structure of zero-dimensional subschemes Δ_Z and Δ_X with $(\nu 1)$ -condition over a fixed point on some effective divisor. Thanks to the arguments in this section, we can pare down the candidates of zero-dimensional schemes of 3-fundamental multiplets. Section 5 is the most technical part in this paper. In this section, we treat 3-fundamental multiplets of length two with trivial $2K_X + L_X$ which give the same log del Pezzo surface of index three. Thanks to the arguments in this section, it makes sense that the conditions of Definition 3.11. In Section 6, we classify median triplets. There are exactly 77 types of median triplets (see Theorem 6.1). From Section 7 to Section 9, we give the classification of bottom tetrads $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$. In Section 7, we classify bottom tetrads with big $2K_X + L_X$. There are exactly 45 types of such tetrads (see Theorem 7.1). In Section 8, we classify bottom tetrads with non-big and nontrivial $2K_X + L_X$. There are exactly 115 types of such tetrads (see Theorem 8.1). In Section 9, we classify bottom tetrads such that $2K_X + L_X$ is trivial. There are exactly 63 types of such tetrads (see Theorem 9.1). In Section 10, we see some structure properties of log del Pezzo surfaces of index three. In Proposition 10.2, we show that the lists in Sections 6–9 has no redundancy. In

Proposition 10.3, we tabulate the list of non-Gorenstein points for log del Pezzo surfaces of index three.

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Notation and terminology. We work in the category of algebraic (separated and of finite type) scheme over a fixed algebraically closed field \mathbb{k} of arbitrary characteristic. A *variety* means a reduced and irreducible algebraic scheme. A *surface* means a two-dimensional variety. For a proper variety X , let $\rho(X)$ be the Picard number of X .

For a normal variety X , we say that D is a \mathbb{Q} -divisor (resp. *divisor* or \mathbb{Z} -divisor) if D is a finite sum $D = \sum a_i D_i$ where D_i are prime divisors and $a_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ (resp. $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$). For a \mathbb{Q} -divisor $D = \sum a_i D_i$, the value a_i is denoted by $\text{coeff}_{D_i} D$ and set $\text{coeff } D := \{a_i\}_i$. A normal variety X is called *log-terminal* if the canonical divisor K_X is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier and the discrepancy $\text{discrep}(X)$ of X is bigger than -1 (see [KM98, §2.3]). For a proper birational morphism $f: Y \rightarrow X$ between normal varieties such that both K_X and K_Y are \mathbb{Q} -Cartier, we set

$$K_{Y/X} := \sum_{E_0 \subset Y \text{ } f\text{-exceptional}} a(E_0, X) E_0,$$

where $a(E_0, X)$ is the discrepancy of E_0 with respects to X (see [KM98, §2.3]). (We note that if aK_X and aK_Y are Cartier for $a \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, then $aK_{Y/X}$ is a \mathbb{Z} -divisor.)

For a nonsingular surface S and a projective curve C which is a closed subvariety of S , the curve C is called a $(-n)$ -curve if C is a nonsingular rational curve and $(C^2) = -n$. For a birational map $M \dashrightarrow S$ between normal surfaces and a curve $C \subset S$, the strict transform of C on M is denoted by C^M .

For a zero-dimensional scheme Δ , let $|\Delta|$ be the support of Δ .

Let S be a nonsingular surface and let $E = \sum w_j D_j$ be an effective divisor on S ($w_j > 0$). The *weighted dual graph* of E is defined as follows. A vertex corresponds to a component D_j . Let v_j be the vertex corresponds to D_j . Assume that D_i and D_j satisfies that $|D_i \cap D_j| = \{P_1, \dots, P_m\}$ such that the local intersection number of D_i and D_j at P_k is s_k . For any $1 \leq h \leq m$, v_i and v_j are joined by a line with the numbered box $\boxed{s_h}$ if $s_h \geq 2$. If $s_h = 1$, then v_i and v_j are joined by a line with no box. Moreover, for each vertex v corresponds to D , we define the *weight* w of v as $w := \text{coeff}_D E$ and denoted by $v_{(w)}$. In

the dual graphs of divisors, a vertex corresponding to $(-n)$ -curve is expressed as \textcircled{n} . On the other hand, an arbitrary irreducible curve is expressed by the symbol \bigcirc when it is not necessary a $(-n)$ -curve.

Let $\mathbb{F}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be a Hirzebruch surface $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(n))$ of degree n with the \mathbb{P}^1 -fibration. A section $\sigma \subset \mathbb{F}_n$ with $\sigma^2 = -n$ is called a *minimal section*. If $n > 0$, then such σ is unique. A section σ_∞ with $\sigma \cap \sigma_\infty = \emptyset$ is called a *section at infinity*. For a section at infinity σ_∞ , we have $\sigma_\infty \sim \sigma + nl$, where l is a fiber of the fibration. For the projective plane \mathbb{P}^2 , we sometimes denote a line on \mathbb{P}^2 by l .

For two integers c and d , we set $s(c, d) := \max\{0, c + d - 1\}$.

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Elimination of subschemes. In this section, we recall the results in [Nak07]. Let X be a nonsingular surface and Δ be a zero-dimensional subscheme of X . The ideal sheaf of Δ is denoted by \mathcal{I}_Δ .

Definition 2.1. Let P be a point of Δ .

- (1) Let $\nu_P(\Delta) := \max\{\nu \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \mid \mathcal{I}_\Delta \subset \mathfrak{m}_P^\nu\}$, where \mathfrak{m}_P is the maximal ideal sheaf in \mathcal{O}_X defining P . If $\nu_P(\Delta) = 1$ for any $P \in \Delta$, then we say that Δ *satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition*.
- (2) The *multiplicity* $\text{mult}_P \Delta$ of Δ at P is given by the length of the Artinian local ring $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta, P}$.
- (3) The *degree* $\deg \Delta$ of Δ is given by $\sum_{P \in \Delta} \text{mult}_P \Delta$.

Definition 2.2. For an effective divisor D and a point P , we set $\text{mult}_P D := \max\{\nu \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \mid \mathcal{O}_X(-D) \subset \mathfrak{m}_P^\nu\}$. Let $\pi: Y \rightarrow X$ be the blowing up along P and let e be the exceptional curve. Then $\text{mult}_P D$ is equal to $\text{coeff}_e \pi^* D$.

Definition 2.3. Assume that Δ satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition. Let $V \rightarrow X$ be the blowing up along Δ . The *elimination* of Δ is the birational projective morphism $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ defined as the composition of the minimal resolution $Z \rightarrow V$ of V and the morphism $V \rightarrow X$. For a divisor E on X and for a positive integer s , we set $E_Z^{\Delta, s} := \psi^* E - sK_{Z/X}$.

Proposition 2.4 ([Nak07, Proposition 2.9]). (1) *We assume that the subscheme Δ satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition and let $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of Δ . Then the anti-canonical divisor $-K_Z$ is ψ -nef. More precisely, for any $P \in \Delta$ with $\text{mult}_P \Delta = k$, the set-theoretic inverse image $\psi^{-1}(P)$ is the straight chain $\sum_{j=1}^k \Gamma_{P, j}$ of nonsingular rational curves and the weighted dual graph of the divisor $K_{Z/X}$ around over P is the following:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \Gamma_{P,1} & & \Gamma_{P,2} & & & & \Gamma_{P,k-1} & & \Gamma_{P,k} \\ \textcircled{2}_{(1)} & \text{---} & \textcircled{2}_{(2)} & \text{---} & \cdots & \text{---} & \textcircled{2}_{(k-1)} & \text{---} & \textcircled{1}_{(k)} \end{array}$$

- (2) Conversely, for a non-isomorphic proper birational morphism $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ between nonsingular surfaces such that $-K_Z$ is ψ -nef, the morphism ψ is the elimination of Δ which satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition defined by the ideal $\mathcal{I}_\Delta := \psi_* \mathcal{O}_Z(-K_{Z/X})$.

Definition 2.5. Under the assumption of Proposition 2.4 (1), we always denote the exceptional curves of ψ over P by $\Gamma_{P,1}, \dots, \Gamma_{P,k}$. The order is determined as Proposition 2.4 (1). We set $\Gamma_{P,0} := \emptyset$.

2.2. Curves in nonsingular surfaces.

Lemma 2.6. Let $\pi: M \rightarrow X$ be a birational morphism between nonsingular projective surfaces and let C be a reduced and irreducible curve on X . Then $(C^2) - ((C^M)^2) = (K_{M/X} \cdot C^M) + 2p_a(C) - 2p_a(C^M)$, where $p_a(\bullet)$ is the arithmetic genus.

Proof. Follows from the genus formula. \square

Proposition 2.7 ([Fuj14a, Corollary 2.10]). Let X be a nonsingular complete surface, Δ be a zero-dimensional subscheme of X which satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition, $\pi: M \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of Δ and C_1, C_2 be distinct nonsingular curves on X . We set $k := \deg \Delta$ and $k_h := \deg(\Delta \cap C_h)$ for $h = 1, 2$. Then $(C_1 \cdot C_2) \geq k_1 + k_2 - k$ holds.

2.3. Dual exceptional graphs. In this section, we see the classification result of the weighted dual graphs of the exceptional divisors for non-Gorenstein log-terminal surface singularities of index three. If $\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$, Ohashi-Taki completed the classification in [OT12, §2]. We remark that the following list is same as the list in [OT12, §2].

Proposition 2.8. Let $P \in S$ be a non-Gorenstein log-terminal surface singularity and let $\alpha: M \rightarrow S$ be the minimal resolution of $P \in S$. Assume that $-3K_S$ is Cartier. Then the weighted dual graph of the effective \mathbb{Z} -divisor $-3K_{M/S}$ is one of the list in Table 1.

Proof. By [KM98, §4], all of the exceptional curves are nonsingular rational curves and the weighted dual graph Γ of $-3K_{M/S}$ is a tree and either a straight chain or having exactly one fork. Assume that Γ is a straight chain. Then Γ is of the form:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} E_1 & & E_2 & & & & E_{t-1} & & E_t \\ \textcircled{c_1}_{(w_1)} & \text{---} & \textcircled{c_2}_{(w_2)} & \text{---} & \cdots & \text{---} & \textcircled{c_{t-1}}_{(w_{t-1})} & \text{---} & \textcircled{c_t}_{(w_t)} \end{array}$$

TABLE 1. The list of the weighted dual graphs of $-3K_{M/S}$.

Symbol	Graph
$A_1(1)$	$\textcircled{3}_{(1)}$
$A_1(2)$	$\textcircled{6}_{(2)}$
$A_2(1, 2)$	$\textcircled{2}_{(1)} - \textcircled{5}_{(2)}$
$A_2(2, 2)$	$\textcircled{4}_{(2)} - \textcircled{4}_{(2)}$
$A_3(1, 1)$	$\textcircled{2}_{(1)} - \textcircled{4}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(1)}$
$A_3(1, 2)$	$\textcircled{2}_{(1)} - \textcircled{3}_{(2)} - \textcircled{4}_{(2)}$
$A_3(2, 2)$	$\textcircled{4}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \textcircled{4}_{(2)}$
$A_t(1, 1)$	$\textcircled{2}_{(1)} - \textcircled{3}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \cdots - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \textcircled{3}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(1)}$
$A_t(1, 2)$	$\textcircled{2}_{(1)} - \textcircled{3}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \cdots - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \textcircled{4}_{(2)}$
$A_t(2, 2)$ ($t \geq 4$)	$\textcircled{4}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \cdots - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \textcircled{4}_{(2)}$
$D_4(1)$	$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{2}_{(1)} - \textcircled{3}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(1)} \\ \\ \textcircled{2}_{(1)} \end{array}$
$D_4(2)$	$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(1)} \\ \\ \textcircled{2}_{(1)} \end{array}$
$D_t(1)$	$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{2}_{(1)} - \textcircled{3}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \cdots - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(1)} \\ \\ \textcircled{2}_{(1)} \end{array}$
$D_t(2)$ ($t \geq 5$)	$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \cdots - \textcircled{2}_{(2)} - \textcircled{2}_{(1)} \\ \\ \textcircled{2}_{(1)} \end{array}$

(The dual graph of $A_n(l, m)$ (resp. $D_n(m)$) is of type A_n (resp. D_n).)

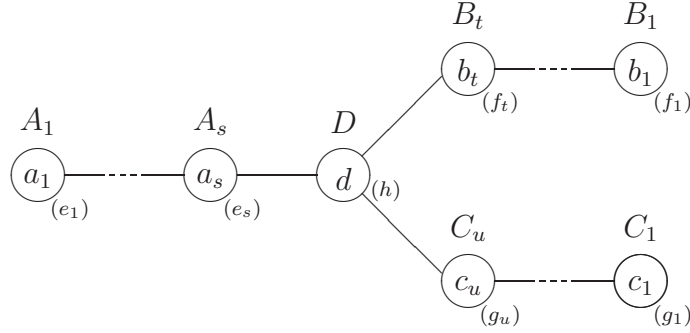
We note that $c_i \geq 2$ and $w_i = 1$ or 2 . We only consider the case $t \geq 4$. (The case $t \leq 3$ can be proven same way.) Since $(3K_{M/S} \cdot E_i) =$

$3(K_M \cdot E_i) = 3(c_i - 2)$, we have

$$c_i = \begin{cases} (6 - w_2)/(3 - w_1) & \text{if } i = 1, \\ (6 - w_{i-1} - w_{i+1})/(3 - w_i) & \text{if } 2 \leq i \leq t-1, \\ (6 - w_{t-1})/(3 - w_t) & \text{if } i = t. \end{cases}$$

Suppose that $w_i = 1$ for some $2 \leq i \leq t-1$. We may assume that $w_j = 2$ for any $2 \leq j \leq i-1$ if $i \geq 3$. If $i \geq 3$, then $c_i = (6 - w_{i-1} - w_{i+1})/2 < 2$, a contradiction. If $i = 2$, then we have $c_2 = 2$. However, we see that $c_1 = 5/2$, a contradiction. Thus $w_i = 2$ for any $2 \leq i \leq t-1$. Hence the form of Γ is one of $A_t(1, 1)$, $A_t(1, 2)$ or $A_t(2, 2)$.

Assume that Γ has one fork. Then Γ is of the form:



Using the same argument, we have $d = (6 - e_s - f_t - g_u)/(3 - h)$. Thus $h = 2$ and we can assume that $e_s = f_t = 1$. Then we must have $s = t = 1$ and $g_i = 2$ for any $2 \leq i \leq u$ by the same argument. Therefore the assertion holds. \square

3. LOG DEL PEZZO SURFACES AND RELATED OBJECTS

In this section, we define the notion of log del Pezzo surfaces, the notion of 3-basic pairs, the notion of 3-fundamental triplets, and the notion of bottom tetrads, and see the correspondence among them.

3.1. Log del Pezzo surfaces.

- Definition 3.1.** (1) A normal projective surface S is called a *log del Pezzo surface* if S is log-terminal and the anti-canonical divisor $-K_S$ is an ample \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor.
- (2) Fix $a \geq 2$. A log del Pezzo surface is called a *log del Pezzo surface of index a* if $-aK_S$ is Cartier and $-a'K_S$ is not Cartier for any positive integer $a' < a$.

Remark 3.2. Any log del Pezzo surface is a rational surface by [Nak07, Proposition 3.6]. In particular, the Picard group $\text{Pic}(S)$ of S is a finitely generated and torsion-free Abelian group.

3.2. a -basic pairs. We introduce the following notion which is a kind of modification of the notion of basic pairs in the sense of [Nak07, §3].

Definition 3.3. Fix $a \geq 2$. A pair (M, E_M) is called an a -basic pair if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (C1) M is a nonsingular projective rational surface.
- (C2) E_M is a nonzero effective divisor on M such that $\text{coeff } E_M \subset \{1, \dots, a-1\}$ and $\text{Supp } E_M$ is simple normal crossing.
- (C3) A Cartier divisor $L_M \sim -aK_M - E_M$ (called the *fundamental divisor* of (M, E_M)) satisfies that $K_M + L_M$ is nef and $(K_M + L_M \cdot L_M) > 0$.
- (C4) For any component $E_0 \leq E_M$, we have $(L_M \cdot E_0) = 0$.

Now we see the correspondence between log del Pezzo surfaces of index a and a -basic pairs. The proof is essentially same as the proof in [Fuj14a, Proposition 3.7].

Proposition 3.4. Fix $a \geq 2$.

- (1) Let S be a non-Gorenstein log del Pezzo surface such that $-aK_S$ is Cartier. Let $\alpha: M \rightarrow S$ be the minimal resolution of S and let $E_M := -aK_{M/S}$. Then (M, E_M) is an a -basic pair and the divisor $\alpha^*(-aK_S)$ is the fundamental divisor of (M, E_M) .
- (2) Let (M, E_M) be a a -basic pair and L_M be the fundamental divisor of (M, E_M) . Then there exists a projective and birational morphism $\alpha: M \rightarrow S$ such that S is a non-Gorenstein log del Pezzo surface with $-aK_S$ Cartier and $L_M \sim \alpha^*(-aK_S)$ holds. Moreover, the morphism α is the minimal resolution of S .

In particular, there is a one-to-one correspondence between the set of isomorphism classes of log del Pezzo surfaces of index three and the set of isomorphism classes of 3-basic pairs.

Proof. The proof of (2) is essentially same as the proof in [Fuj14a, Proposition 3.7]. We only prove (1). The conditions (C1), (C2) and (C4) follow immediately. We check the condition (C3). Assume that $K_M + L_M$ is not nef. If there exists a (-1) -curve γ on M such that $(K_M + L_M \cdot \gamma) < 0$, then $(L_M \cdot \gamma) = 0$. However, this implies that γ is α -exceptional. This leads to a contradiction since α is the minimal resolution. Hence $M \simeq \mathbb{P}^2$ or \mathbb{F}_n by [Mor82, Theorem 2.1] and the fact M is a nonsingular rational surface. Since α is not an isomorphism, $M \simeq \mathbb{F}_n$ and S is isomorphic to the weighted projective plane $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, n)$ for some $n \geq 2$. This implies that $E_M = (a(n-2)/n)\sigma$ and $K_M + L_M \sim (-2 + a(n+2)/n)\sigma + (a-1)(n+2)l$. However, this leads to a contradiction since we assume that $K_M + L_M$ is not nef. Thus

$K_M + L_M$ must be nef. If $(K_M + L_M \cdot L_M) = 0$, then $-K_M$ is numerically equivalent to L_M by the Hodge index theorem. In particular, $-K_M$ is nef and big. This implies that S has at most du Val singularities. This leads to a contradiction. Thus $(K_M + L_M \cdot L_M) > 0$. \square

As a corollary of Proposition 3.4, we have the following result. The proof is same as the proof in [Fuj14a, Lemma 3.8]. We omit the proof.

Corollary 3.5. *Let (M, E_M) be a 3-basic pair and L_M be the fundamental divisor. Then the following hold.*

- (1) *Any connected component of the weighted dual graph of E_M is of the form in Table 1.*
- (2) *If a curve C on M satisfies that $C \cap E_M \neq \emptyset$ and $(L_M \cdot C) = 0$, then $C \leq E_M$ holds.*
- (3) *The anti-canonical divisor $-K_M$ is big and non-nef. In particular, M is a Mori dream space (for the definition, see [TVAV11]).*

3.3. Median triplets. In order to classify 3-basic pairs, we define the notion of median triplets which is a kind of modification of the notion of fundamental triplets in the sense of Nakayama [Nak07]. The correspondence between 3-basic pairs and (pseudo-)median triplets will be given in Theorem 3.12.

Definition 3.6. A triplet $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ is called a *3-pseudo-fundamental multiplet of length one* if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (F1) Z is a nonsingular projective surface.
- (F2) Δ_Z is a zero-dimensional subscheme of Z which satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition.
- (F3) E_Z is a nonzero effective divisor on Z .
- (F4) A divisor $L_Z \sim -3K_Z - E_Z$ (called the *fundamental divisor* of (Z, E, Δ_Z)) satisfies that $(2K_Z + L_Z \cdot \gamma) \geq 0$ for any (-1) -curve γ on Z .
- (F5) Let $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ be the elimination of Δ_Z and let $E_M := (E_Z)_M^{\Delta_Z, 2}$. Then the pair (M, E_M) is a 3-basic pair (called the *associated 3-basic pair*).

Moreover, if $2K_Z + L_Z$ is not nef, then we call such triplet $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ a *3-fundamental multiplet of length one*.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ be a 3-pseudo-fundamental multiplet of length one, L_Z be the fundamental divisor of $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ and (M, E_M) be the associated 3-basic pair.*

- (1) *The divisor $L_M := (L_Z)_M^{\Delta_Z, 1}$ is the fundamental divisor of the 3-basic pair (M, E_M) . We have L_Z is nef and big, $K_Z + L_Z$ is nef and $(K_Z + L_Z \cdot L_Z) > 0$.*

- (2) If $2K_Z + L_Z$ is not nef, then $Z \simeq \mathbb{P}^2$ or \mathbb{F}_n . Moreover, $(2K_Z + L_Z \cdot l) < 0$ holds.
- (3) If $2K_Z + L_Z$ is nef, then $K_Z + L_Z$ is big.
- (4) We have $(L_Z \cdot E_Z) = 2 \deg \Delta_Z$. Moreover, for any nonsingular component $E_0 \leq E_Z$, we have $(L_Z \cdot E_0) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap E_0)$.
- (5) For any point $Q \in \Delta_Z$, $2 \leq \text{mult}_Q E_Z \leq 4$ holds.

Proof. (1) We know that $-3K_M - E_M = \phi^*(-3K_Z - E_Z) - K_{M/Z} \sim \phi^*L_Z - K_{M/Z}$, where ϕ is the elimination of Δ_Z . Since $K_M + L_M = \phi^*(K_Z + L_Z)$ and $L_M = \phi^*L_Z - K_{M/Z}$, the assertions hold.

(2) Since $(2K_Z + L_Z \cdot \gamma) \geq 0$ for any (-1) -curve, $Z \simeq \mathbb{P}^2$ or \mathbb{F}_n , and $(2K_Z + L_Z \cdot l) < 0$ hold by [Mor82, Theorem 2.1].

(3) Follows from the equality $2(K_Z + L_Z) = (2K_Z + L_Z) + L_Z$.

(4) Since $0 = (L_M \cdot E_M) = (L_Z \cdot E_Z) + 2(K_{M/Z}^2)$, we have $(L_Z \cdot E_Z) = 2 \deg \Delta_Z$. Similarly, for any nonsingular component $E_0 \leq E_Z$, we have $0 = (L_M \cdot E_0^M) = (L_Z \cdot E_0) - (K_{M/Z} \cdot E_0^M)$.

(5) Follows from the equality $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{Q,1}} E_M = \text{mult}_Q E_Z - 2$. \square

Definition 3.8. Let $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ be a 3-pseudo-fundamental multiplet of length one. Such $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ is called a *pseudo-median triplet* either if $K_Z + L_Z$ is big or if $K_Z + L_Z$ is not big, $Z \simeq \mathbb{F}_n$ ($K_Z + L_Z$ is trivial with respects to $\mathbb{F}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$), and the following two conditions are satisfied:

- (F6) $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma = \emptyset$ holds, where $\sigma \subset Z$ is a minimal section. In particular, if $n = 0$, then $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.
- (F7) Assume that E_Z contains a section D of $\mathbb{F}_n/\mathbb{P}^1$, then $\sigma \leq E_Z$ and $\text{coeff}_\sigma E_Z \geq \text{coeff}_D E_Z$ holds. Moreover, if $\text{coeff}_\sigma E_Z = \text{coeff}_D E_Z$, then $n + (D^2) \geq \deg(\Delta_Z \cap D)$ holds.

If $2K_Z + L_Z$ is not nef in addition, then we call such a triplet $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ a *median triplet*.

3.4. Bottom tetrads. In this section, we define the notion of bottom tetrads which is also a kind of modification of the notion of fundamental triplets in the sense of Nakayama [Nak07]. The correspondence between (special) pseudo-median triplets and bottom tetrads will be given in Theorems 3.12 and 5.4.

Definition 3.9. A tetrad $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ is called a *3-fundamental multiplet of length two* if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (B1) X is a nonsingular projective surface.
- (B2) Δ_X is a zero-dimensional subscheme of X which satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition.
- (B3) E_X is a nonzero effective divisor on X .

- (B4) A divisor $L_X \sim -3K_X - E_X$ (called the *fundamental divisor* of $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$) satisfies that $2K_X + L_X$ is nef and $(3K_X + L_X \cdot \gamma) \geq 0$ for any (-1) -curve γ on X .
- (B5) Let $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of Δ_X and let $E_Z := (E_X)_Z^{\Delta_X, 1}$. Then the triplet $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ is a 3-pseudo-fundamental multiplet of length one. (The triplet is in fact a pseudo-median triplet (Lemma 3.10). We call the triplet *the associated pseudo-median triplet*.)

Lemma 3.10. *Let $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a 3-fundamental multiplet of length two, let L_X be the fundamental divisor and let $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ be the associated pseudo-median triplet.*

- (1) X is isomorphic to either \mathbb{P}^2 or \mathbb{F}_n . Moreover, $(E \cdot l) > 0$ holds.
- (2) $L_Z := (L_X)_Z^{\Delta_X, 2}$ is the fundamental divisor of $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$, L_Z is nef and big, and $K_Z + L_Z$ is big.
- (3) We have $(L_X \cdot E_X) = 2(\deg \Delta_Z + \deg \Delta_X)$. Moreover, for any nonsingular component $E_0 \leq E_X$, we have $(L_X \cdot E_0) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap E_0^Z) + 2 \deg(\Delta_X \cap E_0)$.
- (4) For any point $P \in \Delta_X$, $1 \leq \text{mult}_P E_X \leq 3$ holds.
- (5) We have $(K_X + L_X \cdot L_X) > 2 \deg \Delta_X$.

Proof. (1) Since E_X is nonzero effective, the divisor $3K_X + L_X$ is not nef. Then the assertion follows from [Mor82, Theorem 2.1].

(2) Follows from $L_Z \sim -3K_Z - (E_X)_Z^{\Delta_X, 1}$, $2K_Z + L_Z = \psi^*(2K_X + L_X)$ and Lemma 3.7, where ψ is the elimination of Δ_X .

(3) We have $(L_X \cdot E_X) = (L_Z \cdot E_Z) + 2(K_{Z/X}^2)$. Similarly, we have $(L_X \cdot E_0) = (L_Z \cdot E_0^Z) + 2(K_{Z/X} \cdot E_0^Z)$. Thus the assertion holds by Lemma 3.7.

(4) Follows from the equality $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,1}} E_Z = \text{mult}_P E_X - 1$.

(5) Follows from $(K_Z + L_Z \cdot L_Z) = (K_X + L_X \cdot L_X) - 2 \deg \Delta_X$. \square

Definition 3.11. Let $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a 3-fundamental multiplet of length two and L_X be a fundamental divisor. Such $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ is called a *bottom tetrad* if one of the following holds:

- (A) $2K_X + L_X$ is big.
- (B) $2K_X + L_X$ is non-big and nontrivial, $X \simeq \mathbb{F}_n$ ($2K_X + L_X$ is trivial with respects to $\mathbb{F}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$) and the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (B6) $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$ holds, where $\sigma \subset X$ is a minimal section. In particular, if $n = 0$, then $\Delta_X = \emptyset$.
 - (B7) Assume that $\sigma \not\leq E_X$ or $n = 0$, then any section $D \leq E_X$ of $\mathbb{F}_n/\mathbb{P}^1$ satisfies that $(D^2) \geq \deg(\Delta_X \cap D)$.

- (B8) Assume that $\sigma \leq E_X$ and $n \geq 1$. Then any section $D \leq E_X$ of $\mathbb{F}_n/\mathbb{P}^1$ satisfies that $n + (D^2) \geq \deg(\Delta_X \cap D)$.
- (C) $2K_X + L_X$ is trivial. In this case, we require that either $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^2$, or $\Delta_X = \emptyset$ and $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, \mathbb{F}_2 . Moreover, if $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^2$, then the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (B9) Assume that $E_X = C + l$, where C is a nonsingular conic and l is a line. Then $\Delta_X \cap C \cap l \neq \emptyset$. If we further assume that $|C \cap l| = \{P\}$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \setminus \{P\}) \geq 4$, then $\Delta_Z \cap l \setminus \{P\} \neq \emptyset$.
 - (B10) Assume that $E_X = l_1 + l_2 + l_3$, where l_1, l_2, l_3 are distinct lines. Then $l_1 \cap l_2 \cap l_3 = \emptyset$. Moreover, $\#|\Delta_X \cap ((l_1 \cap l_2) \cup (l_1 \cap l_3) \cup (l_2 \cap l_3))| \geq 2$.
 - (B11) Assume that $E_X = 2l_1 + l_2$, where l_1, l_2 are distinct lines. Set $P := l_1 \cap l_2$. Then the following conditions are satisfied:
 - (a) $\#|\Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\}| \leq 1$. Moreover, if $\{P_1\} = |\Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\}|$, then $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X \leq 2$ and $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2)$.
 - (b) If $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, then $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 3$.
 - (c) If $\deg \Delta_X \geq 5$ and $\{P_1\} = |\Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\}|$, then either $\text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 2$ or $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$ holds.

Now we see the correspondence among 3-basic pairs, pseudo-median triplets and bottom tetrads. The relationship between pseudo-median triplets $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ with $2K_Z + L_Z$ trivial and special bottom tetrads will be treaded in Section 5.

Theorem 3.12. (1) *Let (M, E_M) be a 3-basic pair and L_M be the fundamental divisor. Then there exists a projective birational morphism $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ onto a nonsingular surface and a zero-dimensional subscheme $\Delta_Z \subset Z$ satisfying the $(\nu 1)$ -condition such that the morphism ϕ is the elimination of Δ_Z , the triplet $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ is a pseudo-median triplet and the associated 3-basic pair is equal to (M, E_M) , where $E_Z := \phi_* E_M$. Moreover, the divisor $\phi_* L_M$ is the fundamental divisor of $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$.*

(2) *Let $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ be a pseudo-median triplet such that $2K_Z + L_Z$ is nef and nontrivial, where L_Z is the fundamental divisor. Then there exists a projective birational morphism $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ onto a nonsingular surface and a zero-dimensional subscheme $\Delta_X \subset X$ satisfying the $(\nu 1)$ -condition such that the morphism ψ is the elimination of Δ_X , the tetrad $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ is a bottom tetrad and the associated pseudo-median triplet is equal to $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$, where $E_X := \psi_* E_Z$. Moreover, the divisor $\psi_* L_Z$ is the fundamental divisor of $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$.*

Proof. The idea of the proof based on the technique in [Nak07, Proposition 4.5]. It is easy to get a 3-pseudo-fundamental multiplet of length one from a 3-basic pair (resp. to get a 3-fundamental multiplet of length two from a pseudo-median triplet). Indeed, if there exists a (-1) -curve γ such that $(2K_M + L_M \cdot \gamma) < 0$ (resp. $(3K_Z + L_Z \cdot \gamma) < 0$), then we contract the curve γ . We note that $(L_M \cdot \gamma) = 1$ since $K_M + L_M$ is nef. (resp. $(L_Z \cdot \gamma) = 2$ since $2K_Z + L_Z$ is nef). By continuing this process, we get a 3-pseudo-fundamental multiplet of length one (resp. 3-fundamental multiplet of length two).

From now on, we assume that $K_M + L_M$ (resp. $2K_Z + L_Z$) is non-big and nontrivial. Then Z (resp. X) is isomorphic to \mathbb{F}_n . We will replace the triplet (resp. the tetrad) if necessary. The condition $(\mathcal{F}6)$ (resp. the condition $(\mathcal{B}6)$) follows easily (see [Nak07, Proposition 4.5 Step 1]).

(1) We check the condition $(\mathcal{F}7)$. Assume that E_M contains a section of M/\mathbb{P}^1 . We pick a section $D \leq E_M$ of M/\mathbb{P}^1 such that the value $c := \text{coeff}_D E_M$ is largest among sections of M/\mathbb{P}^1 . Moreover, we replace D such that the value $-n' := (D^2)$ is smallest among sections with $c = \text{coeff}_D E_M$. Note that $n' \geq 2$ by Corollary 3.5. By [Nak07, Lemma 4.4], there exists a morphism $\phi': M \rightarrow Z' = \mathbb{F}_{n'}$ over \mathbb{P}^1 such that D is the total transform of the minimal section $\sigma' \subset \mathbb{F}_{n'}$. Then the triplet $(Z', \phi'_* E_M; \Delta_{Z'})$ satisfies the conditions $(\mathcal{F}6)$ and $(\mathcal{F}7)$, where $\Delta_{Z'}$ corresponds to the morphism ϕ' .

(2) We check the conditions $(\mathcal{B}7)$ and $(\mathcal{B}8)$. Assume that E_Z contains a section of Z/\mathbb{P}^1 . If any section $D \leq E_Z$ satisfies that $(D^2) \geq 0$, then the condition $(\mathcal{B}7)$ is satisfied. We assume that there exists a section $D \leq E_Z$ such that $(D^2) < 0$. We replace $D \leq E_Z$ such that the value $-n' := (D^2)$ is smallest. By [Nak07, Lemma 4.4], there exists a morphism $\psi': Z \rightarrow X' = \mathbb{F}_{n'}$ over \mathbb{P}^1 such that D is the total transform of the minimal section $\sigma' \subset \mathbb{F}_{n'}$. Then the tetrad $(X', \psi'_* E_Z; \Delta_Z, \Delta_{X'})$ satisfies the conditions $(\mathcal{B}6)$ and $(\mathcal{B}8)$, where $\Delta_{X'}$ corresponds to the morphism ψ' . \square

Proposition 3.13. (1) *Let Z be a nonsingular projective rational surface, E_Z be a nonzero effective divisor on Z , L_Z be a divisor with $L_Z \sim -3K_Z - E_Z$, Δ_Z be a zero-dimensional closed subscheme of Z which satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition, $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ be the elimination of Δ_Z , $E_M := (E_Z)_M^{\Delta_Z, 2}$ and $L_M := (L_Z)_M^{\Delta_Z, 1}$. Assume that $K_Z + L_Z$ is nef and $(K_Z + L_Z \cdot L_Z) > 0$, $\text{Supp } E_M$ is simple normal crossing, $\text{coeff } E_M \subset \{1, 2\}$ and $(L_M \cdot E_0) = 0$ for any component $E_0 \leq E_M$. Then the pair (M, E_M) is a 3-basic pair.*

- (2) Let X be a nonsingular projective rational surface, E_X be a nonzero effective divisor on X , L_X be a divisor with $L_X \sim -3K_X - E_X$, Δ_X be a zero-dimensional closed subscheme of X which satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition, $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of Δ_X , $E_Z := (E_X)_Z^{\Delta_X, 1}$, $L_Z := (L_X)_Z^{\Delta_X, 2}$, Δ_Z be a zero-dimensional closed subscheme of Z which satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition, $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ be the elimination of Δ_Z , $E_M := (E_Z)_M^{\Delta_Z, 2}$ and $L_M := (L_Z)_M^{\Delta_Z, 1}$. Assume that $2K_X + L_X$ is nef, $(K_X + L_X \cdot L_X) > 2 \deg \Delta_X$, $\text{Supp } E_M$ is simple normal crossing, $\text{coeff } E_M \subset \{1, 2\}$ and $(L_M \cdot E_0) = 0$ for any component $E_0 \leq E_M$. Then the pair (M, E_M) is a 3-basic pair.

Proof. (1) Since $K_M + L_M = \phi^*(K_Z + L_Z)$, the divisor $K_M + L_M$ is nef and $(K_M + L_M \cdot L_M) > 0$. Thus the assertion holds.

(2) We know that $(K_Z + L_Z \cdot L_Z) = (K_X + L_X \cdot L_X) - 2 \deg \Delta_X$. By (1), it is enough to show that $K_Z + L_Z$ is nef. Assume that there exists a curve $C \subset Z$ such that $(K_Z + L_Z \cdot C) < 0$. Since $2K_Z + L_Z = \psi^*(2K_X + L_X)$ is nef, we have

$$0 > (K_Z + L_Z \cdot C) = 2(2K_Z + L_Z \cdot C) + (E_Z \cdot C) \geq (E_Z \cdot C).$$

Thus $C \leq E_Z$. In particular, $C^M \leq E_M$. However, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &> 2(K_Z + L_Z \cdot C) = (2K_Z + L_Z \cdot C) + (L_Z \cdot C) \\ &\geq (L_Z \cdot C) = (L_M + K_{M/Z} \cdot C^M) \geq (L_M \cdot C^M). \end{aligned}$$

This contradicts to the assumption. Thus $K_Z + L_Z$ is nef. \square

4. LOCAL PROPERTIES

In this section, we analyze the local properties of pseudo-median triplets and bottom tetrads.

4.1. Local properties of pseudo-median triplets. Let $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ be a 3-pseudo-fundamental multiplet of length one, $Q \in \Delta_Z$ be a point, $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ be the elimination of Δ_Z and (M, E_M) be the associated 3-basic pair.

Lemma 4.1. *Assume that $E_Z = sl$ around Q , where $Q \in l$ is nonsingular and $s \geq 0$. Then $s = 2$ and $\Delta \subset l$ around Q . Moreover, $E_M = 2l^M$ around over Q .*

Proof. Since $E_M = \phi^*E_Z - 2K_{M/Z}$ is effective and does not contain a (-1) -curve, the assertion follows from [Fuj14a, Example 2.5]. \square

Lemma 4.2. *Assume that $E_Z = s_1l_1 + s_2l_2$ around Q , where $Q \in l_i$ is nonsingular, $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq 1$, and l_1 and l_2 intersect transversally at Q .*

- (1) If $(s_1, s_2) = (1, 1)$, then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = 1$ and $E_M = l_1^M + l_2^M$ around over Q . The weighted dual graph of E_M around over Q is the following:

$$\begin{array}{cc} l_1^M & l_2^M \\ \bigcirc_{(1)} & \sqcup & \bigcirc_{(1)} \end{array}$$

- (2) If $(s_1, s_2) = (2, 1)$, then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) = 2$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = 1$ and $E_M = 2l_1^M + \Gamma_{Q,1} + l_2^M$ around over Q . The weighted dual graph of E_M around over Q is the following:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} l_1^M & \Gamma_{Q,1} & l_2^M \\ \bigcirc_{(2)} \text{---} \textcircled{2}_{(1)} & \sqcup & \bigcirc_{(1)} \end{array}$$

- (3) If $(s_1, s_2) = (2, 2)$, we can assume that $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = 1$. Let $k := \text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z$. Then $k = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) + 1$ and $E_M = 2l_1^M + 2\Gamma_{Q,1} + \cdots + 2\Gamma_{Q,k-1} + 2l_2^M$ around over Q . The weighted dual graph of E_M around over Q is the following:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} l_1^M & \Gamma_{Q,1} & & \Gamma_{Q,k-1} & l_2^M \\ \bigcirc_{(2)} \text{---} \textcircled{2}_{(2)} \text{---} \cdots \text{---} \textcircled{2}_{(2)} \text{---} \bigcirc_{(2)} \end{array}$$

Proof. Follows immediately from [Fuj14a, Example 2.6]. \square

Lemma 4.3. (1) The divisor E_Z is not of the form $E_Z = l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ around Q , where l_1, l_2, l_3 are distinct and $Q \in l_i$ is nonsingular for $1 \leq i \leq 3$.

- (2) Assume that $E_Z = 2l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ around Q , where l_1, l_2, l_3 are distinct and $Q \in l_i$ is nonsingular for $1 \leq i \leq 3$. Then either l_2^M or l_3^M is not a connected component of E_M .

Proof. (1) Assume the contrary. Set $m_{ij} := \text{mult}_Q(l_i \cap l_j)$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$. We can assume that $m_{12} \geq m_{13} \geq m_{23} \geq 1$. Then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z \geq m_{23}$ and $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{Q,m_{23}}} E_M = m_{23}$. Thus $m_{23} \leq 2$. Assume that $m_{23} = 1$. Then $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{Q,1}} E_M = \text{coeff}_{l_3^M} E_M = 1$ and $\Gamma_{Q,1} \cap l_3^M \neq \emptyset$. This contradicts to Corollary 3.5. Thus $m_{23} = 2$. Set $m := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2)$. Then $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{Q,m}} E_M = 2$, and $\Gamma_{Q,m}$ intersects l_2^M . Moreover, $\Gamma_{Q,m}$ intersects l_1^M or $\Gamma_{Q,m+1}$, and $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{Q,m+1}} E_M \geq 1$ (if $m+1 \leq \text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z$). Thus the vertex of the dual graph of E_M corresponds to $\Gamma_{Q,m}$ is a fork. On the other hand, $\Gamma_{Q,2}$ intersects l_3^M and $\Gamma_{Q,1}$. Thus the vertex of the dual graph of E_M corresponds to $\Gamma_{Q,2}$ is also a fork. However, $\Gamma_{Q,2}$ and $\Gamma_{Q,m}$ belong to a same connected component of E_M . This contradicts to Corollary 3.5.

(2) Assume the contrary. The morphism $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ factors through the monoidal transform $Z_1 \rightarrow Z$ at Q . Then $E_{Z_1} := E_M^{Z_1}$ is equal to $2l_1^{Z_1} + 2\Gamma_{Q,1}^{Z_1} + l_2^{Z_1} + l_3^{Z_1}$. If $\Gamma_{Q,1}^{Z_1} \cap l_2^{Z_1} \cap l_3^{Z_1} = \emptyset$, then either $\Gamma_{Q,1} \cap l_2^M \neq \emptyset$ or $\Gamma_{Q,1} \cap l_3^M \neq \emptyset$ holds, which leads to a contradiction. Thus we can take $Q_1 \in \Gamma_{Q,1}^{Z_1} \cap l_2^{Z_1} \cap l_3^{Z_1}$ and the morphism $M \rightarrow Z_1$ factors through the monoidal transform $Z_2 \rightarrow Z_1$ at Q_1 . We note that $Q_1 \notin l_1^{Z_1}$ by Lemma 3.7 (5). We must continue this process infinitely many times. This leads to a contradiction. \square

Lemma 4.4. *Assume that $E_Z = l_1 + l_2$ around Q , where $Q \in l_i$ is nonsingular, $\{Q\} = |l_1 \cap l_2|$, and $\text{mult}_Q(l_1 \cap l_2) = m \geq 2$. Then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) = m$ holds. In other words, Δ_Z is equal to $l_1 \cap l_2$ around Q . Moreover, $E_M = l_1^M + l_2^M$ and the weighted dual graph of E_M around over Q is the following:*

$$\begin{array}{cc} l_1^M & l_2^M \\ \bigcirc_{(1)} & \sqcup \quad \bigcirc_{(1)} \end{array}$$

Proof. The morphism $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ factors through the monoidal transform $\pi_1: Z_1 \rightarrow Z$ at Q . Then $E_{Z_1} := E_M^{Z_1}$ is equal to $l_1^{Z_1} + l_2^{Z_1}$ around over Q such that $\{Q_1\} := |l_1^{Z_1} \cap l_2^{Z_1}|$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_1}(l_1^{Z_1} \cap l_2^{Z_1}) = m - 1$ hold. If $m - 1 \geq 2$, then $\phi_1: M \rightarrow Z_1$ factors through the monoidal transform $\pi_2: Z_2 \rightarrow Z_1$ at Q_1 . By repeating the same argument, we get the following sequence:

$$M \xrightarrow{\phi_{m-1}} Z_{m-1} \xrightarrow{\pi_{m-1}} Z_{m-2} \xrightarrow{\pi_{m-2}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\pi_1} Z.$$

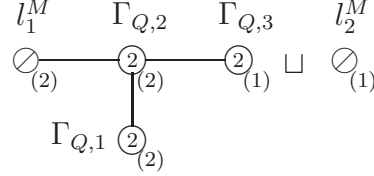
If ϕ_{m-1} is an isomorphism around over Q , then the weighted dual graph of E_M over Q is the following:

$$\begin{array}{cc} l_1^M & l_2^M \\ \bigcirc_{(1)} & \text{---} \quad \bigcirc_{(1)} \end{array}$$

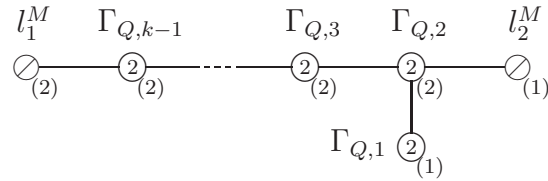
This contradicts to Corollary 3.5. Indeed, two curves in E_M such that both coefficients are equal to one does not meet together. Thus ϕ_{m-1} around over Q is equal to the monoidal transform at Q_{m-1} by Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2. \square

Lemma 4.5. *Assume that $E_Z = 2l_1 + l_2$ around Q , where $Q \in l_i$ is nonsingular, $\{Q\} = |l_1 \cap l_2|$, $\text{mult}_Q(l_1 \cap l_2) = 2$.*

- (1) *Assume that $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) \geq 3$. Then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = 2$ and $E_M = 2l_1^M + \Gamma_{Q,1} + 2\Gamma_{Q,2} + \Gamma_{Q,3} + l_2^M$. The weighted dual graph of E_M around over Q is the following:*



- (2) Assume that $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) = 2$. Set $k := \text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z$. Then $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = k - 1$ and $E_M = 2l_1^M + \Gamma_{Q,1} + 2\Gamma_{Q,2} + \cdots + 2\Gamma_{Q,k-1} + l_2^M$. The weighted dual graph of E_M around over Q is the following:

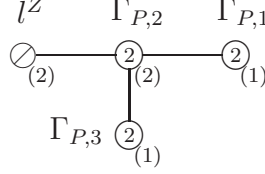


Proof. The morphism $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ factors through the monoidal transform $\pi_1: Z_1 \rightarrow Z$ at Q . Then $E_{Z_1} := E_M^{Z_1}$ around over Q is equal to $2l_1^{Z_1} + l_2^{Z_1} + \Gamma_{Q,1}^{Z_1}$ such that $Q_1 := l_1^{Z_1} \cap l_2^{Z_1}$ (meet transversally) and $Q_1 \in \Gamma_{Q,1}^{Z_1}$. Thus $\phi_1: M \rightarrow Z_1$ factors through the monoidal transform $\pi_2: Z_2 \rightarrow Z_1$ at Q_1 . Then $E_{Z_2} := E_M^{Z_2}$ around over Q is equal to $2l_1^{Z_2} + l_2^{Z_2} + \Gamma_{Q,1}^{Z_2} + 2\Gamma_{Q,2}^{Z_2}$. For the case (1), the morphism $M \rightarrow Z_2$ is not isomorphic over $Q_{22} := l_2^{Z_1} \cap \Gamma_{Q,2}^{Z_2}$ since $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) \geq 3$. Then we can apply Lemma 4.2 for the local property around Q_{22} ; $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) = 4$ and $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = 2$. For the case (2), if $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) \geq 3$, then the morphism $M \rightarrow Z_2$ is not isomorphic over $Q_{21} := l_1^{Z_2} \cap \Gamma_{Q,2}^{Z_2}$. Then we can apply Lemma 4.2 for the local property around Q_{21} ; we obtain that $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta \cap l_1) = k - 1$. The remaining parts follow easily. \square

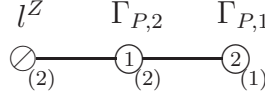
4.2. Local properties of bottom tetrads. Let $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a 3-fundamental multiplet of length two, $P \in \Delta_X$ be a point, $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of Δ_X , $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ be the associated pseudo-median triplet, $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ be the elimination of Δ_Z and (M, E_M) be the associated 3-basic pair.

Lemma 4.6. Assume that $E_X = sl$ around P , where $P \in l$ is non-singular and $s \geq 0$. Then $s = 1$ or 2 holds. If $s = 1$, then $\Delta_X \subset l$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$ around over P . In this case, $E_Z = l^Z$ and $E_M = l^M$ around over P . Assume that $s = 2$. Set $k := \text{mult}_P \Delta_X$ and $j := \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)$. Then one of the following holds:

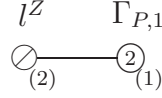
- (1) $(k, j) = (4, 2)$. In this case, $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$ and $E_Z (= E_M) = 2l^Z + \Gamma_{P,1} + 2\Gamma_{P,2} + \Gamma_{P,3}$ around over P . The weighted dual graph of E_Z around over P is the following:



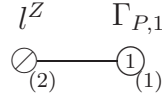
- (2) $(k, j) = (2, 2)$. In this case, $E_Z = 2l^Z + \Gamma_{P,1} + 2\Gamma_{P,2}$, $|\Delta_Z| \subset \Gamma_{P,2}$ around over P and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$. The weighted dual graph of E_Z around over P is the following:



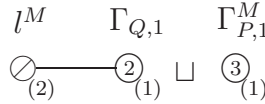
- (3) $(k, j) = (2, 1)$. In this case, $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$ and $E_Z (= E_M) = 2l^Z + \Gamma_{P,1}$ around over P . The weighted dual graph of E_Z around over P is the following:



- (4) $(k, j) = (1, 1)$. In this case, $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q\}$ around over P , where $Q := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$. Moreover, we have $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 1$ hold. The weighted dual graph of E_Z around over P is the following:



The weighted dual graph of E_M around over P is the following:

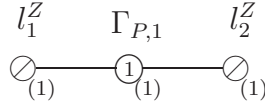


Proof. If $s = 1$, then the assertion is trivial by [Fuj14a, Example 2.5] and Lemma 4.1. We assume that $s = 2$. If $j \geq 3$, then $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,3}} E_Z = 3$. This leads to a contradiction. Thus $j = 1$ or 2 . If $j = 1$ and $k \geq 3$, then $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,3}} E_Z = -1$, which is a contradiction. If $j = 2$ and $k \geq 5$, then $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,5}} E_Z = -1$, which is a contradiction. If $(k, j) = (3, 2)$ then $\Gamma_{P,3} \cap \Delta_Z \neq \emptyset$ and $\Gamma_{P,2} \cap \Delta_Z = \emptyset$. Indeed, $(L_Z \cdot \Gamma_{P,3}) = 2$ and $(L_Z \cdot \Gamma_{P,2}) = 0$ hold, where L_Z is the fundamental divisor of (Z, E_Z, Δ_Z) . However, we know that $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,3}} E_Z = 1$ and the curve $\Gamma_{P,2}$ is the only

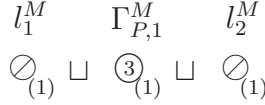
component of E_Z which meets $\Gamma_{P,3}$. Thus $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,3} = \emptyset$, which is a contradiction. Therefore $(k, j) = (4, 2), (2, 2), (2, 1)$ or $(1, 1)$. The remaining parts follow easily from Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2. \square

Lemma 4.7. *Assume that $E_X = s_1 l_1 + s_2 l_2$ around P , where $P \in l_i$ is nonsingular, $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq 1$, and l_1 and l_2 intersect transversally at P . Then $(s_1, s_2) = (1, 1)$ or $(2, 1)$. Moreover, we have the following:*

- (1) *Assume that $(s_1, s_2) = (1, 1)$. Then $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$. Set $Q_i := l_i^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$. Then $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q_1, Q_2\}$ around over P and $\text{mult}_{Q_i} \Delta_Z = 1$. In this case, $E_Z = l_1^Z + \Gamma_{P,1} + l_2^Z$ and $E_M = l_1^M + \Gamma_{P,1}^M + l_2^M$ around over P . The weighted dual graph of E_Z around over P is the following:*

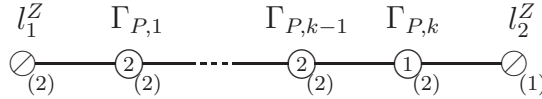


The weighted dual graph of E_M around over P is the following:

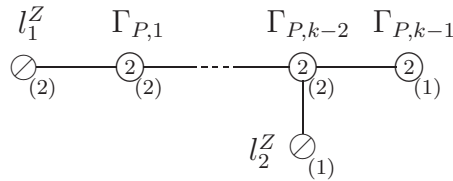


- (2) *Assume that $(s_1, s_2) = (2, 1)$. Then $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$. Set $k := \text{mult}_P \Delta_X$ and $j := \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2)$. Then one of the following holds:*

- (a) *$k = j \geq 1$ holds. In this case, $|\Delta_Z| \subset \Gamma_{P,k}$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,k}) = 2$ and $E_Z = 2l_1^Z + 2\Gamma_{P,1} + \cdots + 2\Gamma_{P,k} + l_2^Z$ around over P . The weighted dual graph of E_Z around over P is the following:*



- (b) *$k = j + 2 \geq 3$ holds. In this case, $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$ and $E_Z (= E_M) = 2l_1^Z + 2\Gamma_{P,1} + \cdots + 2\Gamma_{P,k-2} + \Gamma_{P,k-1} + l_2^Z$ around over P . The weighted dual graph of E_Z around over P is the following:*

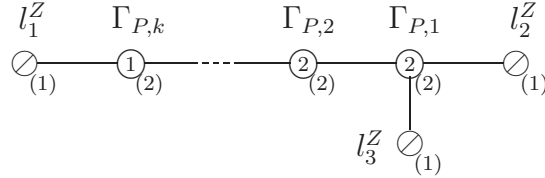


Proof. If $(s_1, s_2) = (2, 2)$, then $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,1}} E_Z = 3$, a contradiction. Thus $(s_1, s_2) = (1, 1)$ or $(2, 1)$.

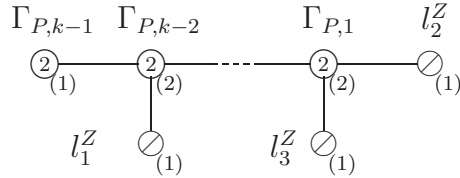
(1) Assume that $(s_1, s_2) = (1, 1)$. Set $k := \text{mult}_P \Delta_X$. If $k \geq 2$, then $\Gamma_{P,1} \cap \Delta_Z = \emptyset$, $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,1}} E_Z = 1$, $\text{coeff}_{l_1^Z} E_Z = 1$ and the curve l_1^Z is the unique component of E_Z which meets $\Gamma_{P,1}$. This contradicts to Corollary 3.5. Thus $k = 1$. Then $\deg(\Gamma_{P,1} \cap \Delta_Z) = 2$. By Lemma 4.2, we have $\Delta_Z = \{Q_1, Q_2\}$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_i} E_Z = 1$ around over P .

(2) Assume that $(s_1, s_2) = (2, 1)$. If $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1) \geq 2$, then $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,2}} E_Z = 3$. This leads to a contradiction. Thus $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$. If $k \geq j + 3$, then $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,j+3}} E_Z = -1$, a contradiction. If $k = j + 1$, then $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,k}} E_Z = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,k}) = 2$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,k-1}) = 0$. Note that the curve $\Gamma_{P,k-1}$ is the unique component of E_Z which meets $\Gamma_{P,k}$. Thus $\Delta_X \cap \Gamma_{P,k} = \emptyset$, a contradiction. Thus either $k = j$ or $j + 2$ holds. The remaining assertions follow from Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2. \square

Lemma 4.8. *Assume that $E_X = l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ around P , where $P \in l_i$ is nonsingular, and l_i and l_j intersect transversally at P for any $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$. Then we can assume that $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_3) = 1$. Set $k := \text{mult}_P \Delta_X$ and $j := \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1)$. Then $k = j$, $|\Delta_Z| \subset \Gamma_{P,k}$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,k}) = 2$ and $E_Z = l_2^Z + l_3^Z + 2\Gamma_{P,1} + \cdots + 2\Gamma_{P,k} + l_1^Z$ around over P . The weighted dual graph of E_Z around over P is the following (if $k = 1$, then $\Gamma_{P,1}$ is a (-1) -curve and meets l_1^Z , l_2^Z and l_3^Z):*

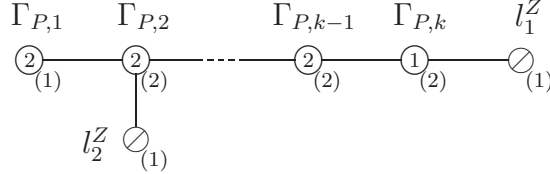


Proof. Assume that $k \geq j + 3$. Then $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,k}} E_Z \leq -1$, which is a contradiction. Assume that $k = j + 1$. Then $\text{coeff}_{\Gamma_{P,k}} E_Z = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,k}) = 2$, $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,k-1} = \emptyset$, and the curve $\Gamma_{P,k-1}$ is the unique component of E_Z which meets $\Gamma_{P,k}$. This leads to a contradiction. Assume that $k = j + 2$. Then $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$ around over P and the weighted dual graph of $E_Z (= E_M)$ around over P is the following:



This leads a contradiction to Corollary 3.5. The remaining assertions follow from Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2. \square

Lemma 4.9. *Assume that $E_X = l_1 + l_2$ around P , where $P \in l_i$ is nonsingular, $\{P\} = |l_1 \cap l_2|$, and $\text{mult}_P(l_1 \cap l_2) = 2$. Set $k := \text{mult}_P \Delta_X$, $j_i := \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_i)$ and assume that $j_1 \geq j_2$. Then $k = j_1$, $j_2 = 2$, $|\Delta_Z| \subset \Gamma_{P,k}$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,k}) = 2$ and $E_Z = l_2^Z + \Gamma_{P,1} + 2\Gamma_{P,2} + \cdots + 2\Gamma_{P,k} + l_1^Z$ around over P . The weighted dual graph of E_Z around over P is the following:*



Proof. The morphism $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ factors through the monoidal transform $\pi: X_1 \rightarrow X$ at P . Set $E_{X_1} := E_Z^{X_1}$. Then $E_{X_1} = l_1^{X_1} + l_2^{X_1} + \Gamma_{P,1}^{X_1}$ around over P . We note that any two curves intersect transversally at $P_1 := l_1^{X_1} \cap l_2^{X_1}$. If $\psi_1: Z \rightarrow X_1$ is isomorphic around P_1 , then contradicts to Lemma 4.3. Thus ψ_1 factors through the monoidal transform at P_1 . Then we can apply the argument of Lemma 4.8 and we can get the assertion. \square

Lemma 4.10. *Assume that $E_X = C$ around P , where C is defined by $x^2 = y^3$ such that $\{x, y\}$ is the regular parameter system of P . Then $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$, $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q\}$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$ around over P , where $Q := C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$. The weighted dual graph of E_M around over P is the following:*

$$\begin{array}{cc} C^M & \Gamma_{P,1}^M \\ \oslash_{(1)} \sqcup & \textcircled{3}_{(1)} \end{array}$$

Proof. The morphism $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ factors through the monoidal transform $\pi: X_1 \rightarrow X$ at P . Set $E_{X_1} := E_Z^{X_1}$. Then $E_{X_1} = C^{X_1} + \Gamma_{P,1}^{X_1}$ and both components are nonsingular around over P . Moreover, $\{Q\} := |C^{X_1} \cap \Gamma_{P,1}^{X_1}|$ satisfies that $\text{mult}_Q(C^{X_1} \cap \Gamma_{P,1}^{X_1}) = 2$. If $Z \rightarrow X_1$ is not isomorphism around Q , then $-K_Z$ is not ψ -nef by Lemma 4.9, which leads to a contradiction. Thus $Z \rightarrow X_1$ is an isomorphism around Q . The remaining assertions follows from Lemma 4.4. \square

5. SPECIAL BOTTOM TETRADS

In this section, we consider the relationship between pseudo-median triplets $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ (L_Z : the fundamental divisor) with $2K_Z + L_Z$ trivial and bottom tetrads $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ (L_X : the fundamental divisor)

with $2K_X + L_X$ trivial. Since $-K_Z$ is nef and big, there exists a birational morphism $Z \rightarrow X = \mathbb{P}^2$ unless $Z = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ or \mathbb{F}_2 by [HW81, Corollary 3.6]. Moreover, for any birational morphism $Z \rightarrow X = \mathbb{P}^2$, there exists a zero-dimensional subscheme $\Delta_X \subset X$ which satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition and the morphism $Z \rightarrow X$ is the elimination of Δ_X . By this way, we obtain a 3-fundamental multiplet $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ of length two. The following lemmas show that we can replace the tetrad with a “suitable” one.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $(X = \mathbb{P}^2, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a 3-fundamental multiplet of length two with $E_X = 2l_1 + l_2$, where l_1, l_2 are distinct lines. Set $P := l_1 \cap l_2$. Assume that one of the following holds:*

- (1) *There exists a point $P_1 \in \Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\}$ such that one of the following holds:*
 - (a) $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X > 2$.
 - (b) $\deg \Delta_X \geq 5$, $\text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) \geq 2$.
- (2) $\#|\Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\}| \geq 2$.
- (3) $\#|\Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\}| = 1$ and $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X > \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2)$.
- (4) $\deg \Delta_X = 4$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$.

Then there exists a 3-fundamental multiplet $(X' = \mathbb{P}^2, E_{X'}; \Delta_Z, \Delta_{X'})$ of length two such that both $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ and $(X', E_{X'}; \Delta_Z, \Delta_{X'})$ induces the same pseudo-median triplet, and either holds:

- (i) $E_{X'}$ is reduced, or
- (ii) $E_{X'} = 2l'_1 + l'_2$ such that l'_1, l'_2 are distinct lines and none of the conditions (1), (2), (3), (4) hold.

Proof. Set $d_i^X := \deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i)$, $d_i^Z := \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_i^Z)$ for $i = 1, 2$, and $b := \text{mult}_P \Delta_X$. Note that $2d_i^X + d_i^Z = 6$ and $d_i^X + d_i^Z = 1 - ((l_i^M)^2)$. Thus $(d_1^X, d_1^Z) = (3, 0), (2, 2), (1, 4), (0, 6)$, and $(d_2^X, d_2^Z) = (3, 0), (2, 2)$. By Lemma 4.7, $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$ if $b \geq 1$. Let $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ be the associated pseudo-median triplet and L_Z be the fundamental divisor. We note that $E_Z \sim -K_Z$.

Step 1: Assume that (1a), (2) or (3). We will show that we can replace with another tetrad such that the condition (i) holds.

(1a) By Lemma 4.1, $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (4, 2)$. Let $X_1 \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of Δ_X around P_1 . Then $\rho(X_1) = 5$, $Z \rightarrow X$ factors through $X_1 \rightarrow X$ and $E_Z^{X_1} = l_2^{X_1} + 2l_1^{X_1} + 2\Gamma_{P_1,2}^{X_1} + \Gamma_{P_1,1}^{X_1} + \Gamma_{P_1,3}^{X_1}$. Since $(l_1^{X_1})^2 = -1$, $(\Gamma_{P_1,2}^{X_1})^2 = -2$ and $\rho(X_1) = 5$, there exists a birational morphism $\psi': Z \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X' = \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\psi'_*(l_1^Z + \Gamma_{P_1,2}^Z) = 0$. Thus $E_{X'} := \psi'_* E_Z = \psi'_*(l_2^Z + \Gamma_{P_1,1}^Z + \Gamma_{P_1,3}^Z)$ is reduced.

(2) Set $\{P_1, \dots, P_j\} = |\Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\}|$ ($j \geq 2$). Assume that $j \geq 3$. Then $(d_1^X, d_1^Z) = (3, 0)$, $j = 3$ and $P \notin \Delta_X$. Moreover,

$(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l_i)) = (2, 1)$ for any $1 \leq i \leq 3$. This implies that l_1^Z intersects with $\Gamma_{P_1,1}^M, \Gamma_{P_2,1}^M, \Gamma_{P_3,1}^M$ and l_2^M , which leads to a contradiction. Thus $j = 2$. Assume that $P \in \Delta_X$. Then $(d_1^X, d_1^Z) = (3, 0)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l_i)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$. Let $X_1 \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of Δ_X around P_1, P_2 . Then $\rho(X_1) = 5$, $Z \rightarrow X$ factors through $X_1 \rightarrow X$ and $E_Z^{X_1} = l_2^{X_1} + 2l_1^{X_1} + \Gamma_{P_1,1}^{X_1} + \Gamma_{P_2,1}^{X_1}$. Since $(l_1^{X_1})^2 = -1$, there exists a birational morphism $\psi': Z \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X' = \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\psi'_* l_1^Z = 0$. Thus $E_{X'} := \psi'_* E_Z = \psi'_*(l_2^Z + \Gamma_{P_1,1} + \Gamma_{P_2,1})$ is reduced. Assume that $P \notin \Delta_X$. Let $X_1 \rightarrow X$ be the composition of the elimination of Δ_X around l_2 and the monoidal transform at P_1, P_2 . Then $\rho(X_1) \geq 4$, $Z \rightarrow X$ factors through $X_1 \rightarrow X$ and $E_Z^{X_1} = l_2^{X_1} + 2l_1^{X_1} + \Gamma_{P_1,1}^{X_1} + \Gamma_{P_2,1}^{X_1}$. Since $(l_1^{X_1})^2 = -1$, there exists a birational morphism $\psi': Z \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X' = \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\psi'_* l_1^Z = 0$. Thus $E_{X'} := \psi'_* E_Z = \psi'_*(l_2^Z + \Gamma_{P_1,1} + \Gamma_{P_2,1})$ is reduced.

(3) Set $\{P_1\} = |\Delta_Z \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\}|$. By Lemma 4.7, $b = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2) + 2 \geq 3$. Let $X_1 \rightarrow X$ be the composition of the elimination of Δ_X around P and the monoidal transform at P_1 . Then $\rho(X_1) = b + 2$, $Z \rightarrow X$ factors through $X_1 \rightarrow X$ and $E_Z^{X_1} = l_2^{X_1} + 2l_1^{X_1} + 2\Gamma_{P_1,1}^{X_1} + \cdots + 2\Gamma_{P,b-2}^{X_1} + \Gamma_{P,b-1}^{X_1} + \Gamma_{P_1,1}^{X_1}$. Since $(l_1^{X_1})^2 = -1$ and $(\Gamma_{P,i}^{X_1})^2 = -2$ for $1 \leq i \leq b-2$, there exists a birational morphism $\psi': Z \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X' = \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\psi'_*(l_1^Z + \Gamma_{P,1} + \cdots + \Gamma_{P,b-2}) = 0$. Thus $E_{X'} := \psi'_* E_Z = \psi'_*(l_2^Z + \Gamma_{P_1,1} + \Gamma_{P,b-1})$ is reduced.

Step 2: We assume the case (1b). We can assume that $\{P_1\} = |\Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\}|$, $d_1^X = 2$ and $b = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2)$. Assume that $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 1$. Set $Q_1 := l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,1}$. Since $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 1$, we have $\deg \Delta_Z \geq \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) + \deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,b}) + (2-1) = 5$. However, $\deg \Delta_X + \deg \Delta_Z = (L_X \cdot E_X)/2 = 9$. This leads to a contradiction. Thus $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 2$, $((l_1^Z)^2) = -1$ and $((\Gamma_{P_1,1})^2) = -2$. There exists a birational morphism $\chi: Z \rightarrow X_0$ such that $\rho(Z) - \rho(X_0) = 2$ and $\chi(l_1^Z \cup \Gamma_{P_1,1}) = \{R\}$. Moreover, there exists a birational morphism $\tau: X_0 \rightarrow X' = \mathbb{P}^2$. Set $\psi' := \tau \circ \chi$. Since $E_{X'} := \psi'_* E_Z = \psi'_*(l_2^Z + 2(\Gamma_{P,1} + \cdots + \Gamma_{P,b}))$, unless $E_{X'}$ is reduced, we can write that $E_{X'} = 2l'_1 + l'_2$ with l'_1, l'_2 distinct lines, where $l'_1 = \psi'_* \Gamma_{P,1}$ and $l'_2 = \psi'_* l_2^Z$. Indeed, $\psi'_* \Gamma_{P,1} \neq 0$ since $((\chi_* \Gamma_{P,1})^2) \geq 0$. Let P'_1 be the image of R . Since $E_Z \sim -K_Z$, τ is an isomorphism around R . Thus $\text{mult}_{P'_1} \Delta_{X'} = \text{mult}_{P'_1}(\Delta_{X'} \cap l'_1) = 2$, where $\Delta_{X'}$ corresponds to the morphism ψ' . Moreover, $\deg \Delta_{X'} = \deg \Delta_X \geq 5$. Therefore, by combining with the argument in Step 1, we can get another tetrad which satisfies that none of the conditions (1), (2), (3), (4) are satisfied and $\deg \Delta_{X'} \geq 5$.

We assume the case (4). We can assume that $b = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2)$. If $\Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\} = \emptyset$, then $\Delta_X \subset l_2$. This implies that $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, which

leads to a contradiction. Thus we can assume that $\{P_1\} = |\Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\}|$ and $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 2$. Then we can write that $E_Z = \Gamma_{P_1,1} + 2D + l_2^Z$, where D is an effective divisor on Z . Moreover, $\rho(Z) \geq 5$. There exists a birational morphism $\psi': Z \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X' = \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\psi'_* l_2^Z = 0$. Unless $E_{X'} := \psi'_* E_Z = \psi'_*(\Gamma_{P_1,1} + 2D)$ is not reduced, we can write that $E_{X'} = 2l'_1 + l'_2$ with l'_1, l'_2 distinct lines, where $l'_2 = \psi'_* \Gamma_{P_1,1}$. Note that $\deg(\Delta_{X'} \cap l'_2) = 3$. By combining with the previous arguments, we can get another tetrad satisfying the conditions (i) and (ii). \square

Lemma 5.2. *Let $(X = \mathbb{P}^2, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a 3-fundamental multiplet of length two with $E_X = l_1 + l_2 + l_3$, where l_1, l_2, l_3 are distinct lines. Assume that one of the following holds:*

- (1) $l_1 \cap l_2 \cap l_3 \neq \emptyset$.
- (2) $l_1 \cap l_2 \cap l_3 = \emptyset$ and $\#|\Delta_X \cap ((l_1 \cap l_2) \cup (l_1 \cap l_3) \cup (l_2 \cap l_3))| \leq 1$.

Then there exists a 3-fundamental multiplet $(X' = \mathbb{P}^2, E_{X'}; \Delta_Z, \Delta_{X'})$ of length two such that both $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ and $(X', E_{X'}; \Delta_Z, \Delta_{X'})$ induces the same pseudo-median triplet, $E_{X'}$ is reduced and the number of the component of $E_{X'}$ is less than three.

Proof. Set $d_i^X := \deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i)$, $d_i^Z := \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_i^Z)$ for $1 \leq i \leq 3$. Then, we have $(d_i^X, d_i^Z) = (2, 2)$ or $(3, 0)$.

Assume the case (1). Set $P := l_1 \cap l_2 \cap l_3$. By Lemma 4.3, $P \in \Delta_X$. If $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i \setminus \{P\}) = 1$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 3$, then $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$ and $(d_i^X, d_i^Z) = (2, 2)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 3$ by Lemma 4.8. However, this implies that $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) \geq 3$. This leads to a contradiction. Thus we can assume that $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\}) = 2$. Let $X_1 \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of $\Delta_X \setminus \{P\}$. Then $\rho(X_1) \geq 5$, $Z \rightarrow X$ factors through $X_1 \rightarrow X$ and $E_Z^{X_1} = l_1^{X_1} + l_2^{X_1} + l_3^{X_1}$. Since $((l_1^{X_1})^2) = -1$, there exists a birational morphism $\psi': Z \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X' = \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\psi'_* l_1^Z = 0$. Thus $E_{X'} := \psi'_* E_Z = \psi'_*(l_2^Z + l_3^Z)$.

Assume the case (2). Set $P_{ij} := l_i \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$. We can assume that $P_{12}, P_{13} \notin \Delta_X$. By Lemmas 4.2 and 4.7, $d_i^X = 2$ for any $1 \leq i \leq 3$. Let $X_1 \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of $\Delta_X \setminus \{P_{23}\}$. Then $\rho(X_1) \geq 5$, $Z \rightarrow X$ factors through $X_1 \rightarrow X$ and $E_Z^{X_1} = l_1^{X_1} + l_2^{X_1} + l_3^{X_1}$. Since $((l_1^{X_1})^2) = -1$, there exists a birational morphism $\psi': Z \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X' = \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\psi'_* l_1^Z = 0$. Thus $E_{X'} := \psi'_* E_Z = \psi'_*(l_2^Z + l_3^Z)$. \square

Lemma 5.3. *Let $(X = \mathbb{P}^2, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a 3-fundamental multiplet of length two with $E_X = C + l$, where C is a nonsingular conic and l is a line. Assume that one of the following holds:*

- (1) $\Delta_X \cap C \cap l = \emptyset$.
- (2) $|C \cap l| = \{P\}$, $\deg(\Delta_X \setminus \{P\}) \geq 4$ and $\Delta_X \cap l \setminus \{P\} = \emptyset$.

Then there exists a 3-fundamental multiplet $(X' = \mathbb{P}^2, E_{X'}; \Delta_Z, \Delta_{X'})$ of length two such that both $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ and $(X', E_{X'}; \Delta_Z, \Delta_{X'})$ induces the same 3-fundamental triplet, $E_{X'}$ is the union of a nonsingular conic and a line and neither the conditions (1) nor (2) holds unless $E_{X'}$ is reduced and irreducible.

Proof. Assume the case (1). Then $E_Z = C^Z + l^Z$. By Lemmas 4.2 and 4.9, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$. Thus $((l^Z)^2) = -1$ and $\rho(Z) = 8$. Then there exists a birational morphism $\psi': Z \rightarrow X' = \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $E_{X'} := \psi'_* E_Z = \psi'_* C^Z$ is reduced and irreducible.

Assume the case (2). We can assume that $P \in \Delta_X$. By the assumption, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap C \setminus \{P\}) \geq 4$. There exists a line $l_0 \subset X$ such that $P \notin l_0$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_0) = 2$ since $\Delta_X \setminus \{P\} \subset C$. Let $X_1 \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of $\Delta_X \setminus \{P\}$. Then $\rho(X_1) \geq 5$, $Z \rightarrow X$ factors through $X_1 \rightarrow X$ and $E_Z^{X_1} = C^{X_1} + l^{X_1}$. We note that there exists a (-1) -curve Γ on X_1 over X such that $C^{X_1} \cap \Gamma \neq \emptyset$ and $l_0^{X_1} \cap \Gamma = \emptyset$ since $\deg(\Delta_X \cap C \setminus \{P\}) \geq 4$. There exists a birational morphism $\psi': Z \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X' = \mathbb{P}^2$ such that the strict transforms of l_0 and Γ map ψ' to points. In this case, $E_{X'} = \psi'_*(C^Z + l^Z)$. We can assume that $E_{X'} = C' + l'$, where C' is a nonsingular conic and l' is a line. By construction, $|C' \cap l'| = \{P'\}$, $\Delta_{X'} \cap C' \setminus \{P'\} \neq \emptyset$ and $\Delta_{X'} \cap l' \setminus \{P'\} \neq \emptyset$. Thus the assertion holds. \square

As an immediate consequence of Lemmas 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 5.4. *Let $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ be a pseudo-median triplet such that $2K_Z + L_Z$ is trivial, where L_Z is the fundamental divisor. Then there exists a projective birational morphism $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ onto a nonsingular surface and a zero-dimensional subscheme $\Delta_X \subset X$ satisfying the $(\nu 1)$ -condition such that the morphism ψ is the elimination of Δ_X , the tetrad $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ is a bottom tetrad and the associated pseudo-median triplet is equal to $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$, where $E_X := \psi_* E_Z$. Moreover, the divisor $\psi_* L_Z$ is the fundamental divisor of $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$.*

6. CLASSIFICATION OF MEDIAN TRIPLETS

We classify median triplets $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$.

Theorem 6.1. *The median triplets $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ are classified by the types defined as follows:*

The case $Z = \mathbb{P}^2$:

$[4]_0$: $E_Z = 2C$ (C : nonsingular conic), $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$ and $\Delta_Z \subset C$.

- [4]₂(**c, d**) ((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), ..., (5, 1)): $E_Z = 2l_1 + 2l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct lines), $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) = 5$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = l_1 \cap l_2$.
- [5]_K: $E_Z = 2C + l$ (C : nonsingular conic, l : line), $|C \cap l| = \{Q\}$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 8$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 4$ and $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 2$.
- [5]_A: $E_Z = 2C + l$ (C : nonsingular conic, l : line), $|C \cap l| = \{Q_1, Q_2\}$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 8$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_i} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_i}(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2$.
- [5]₃(**c, d**) ((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1)): $E_Z = 2l_1 + 2l_2 + l_3$ (l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct lines), $l_1 \cap l_2 \cap l_3 = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_i) = 4$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{i3}} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_{i3}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_3) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{12}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = c$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{12}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) = d$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_{12}} \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q_{ij} = l_i \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$.
- [5]₄: $E_Z = 2l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4$ (l_1, \dots, l_4 : distinct lines), Q_{ij} are distinct for $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = 4$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{ij}} \Delta_Z = 1$ for $2 \leq i < j \leq 4$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_{1j}} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_{1j}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_j) = 2$ for $2 \leq j \leq 4$, where $Q_{ij} = l_i \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$.
- [5]₅: $E_Z = l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4 + l_5$ (l_1, \dots, l_5 : distinct lines), Q_{ij} are distinct for $1 \leq i < j \leq 5$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_{ij}} \Delta_Z = 1$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 5$, where $Q_{ij} = l_i \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 5$.

The case $Z = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$:

- [0; 3, 3]_D: $E_Z = 2C + \sigma + l$ ($C \sim \sigma + l$ nonsingular), $C \cap \sigma \cap l = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 6$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = 1$, $\text{mult}_{Q_\sigma} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_\sigma}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_l} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_l}(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$, where $Q = \sigma \cap l$, $Q_\sigma = C \cap l$ and $Q_l = C \cap l$.
- [0; 3, 3]₂₂(**c, d**) ((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 1)): $E_Z = 2\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + 2l_1 + l_2$ (σ_1, σ_2 : distinct minimal sections, l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_1) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = 3$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{11}}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_1) = c$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{11}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = d$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{11}} \Delta_Z = c + d$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{12}} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_{12}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{21}} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_{21}}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_2) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_{22}} \Delta_Z = 1$, where $Q_{ij} = \sigma_i \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$.
- [0; 3, 3]₂₃: $E_Z = 2\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ (σ_1, σ_2 : distinct minimal sections, l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{1j}} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_{1j}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_j) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_{2j}} \Delta_Z = 1$ for $1 \leq j \leq 3$, where $Q_{ij} = \sigma_i \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2$ and $1 \leq j \leq 3$.

[0;3,3]₃₃: $E_Z = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ ($\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$: distinct minimal sections, l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_{ij}} \Delta_Z = 1$, where $Q_{ij} = \sigma_i \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$.

The case $Z = \mathbb{F}_1$:

[1;3,4]₀: $E_Z = 2C + \sigma$ ($C \sim \sigma + 2l$ nonsingular), $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 8$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma) = 2$, where $Q = C \cap \sigma$.

[1;3,4]₁(c, d) $((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), \dots, (5, 1), (1, 2))$: $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + \sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma) = \text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty) = 5$, $\text{mult}_{Q_\infty}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty) = c$, $\text{mult}_{Q_\infty}(\Delta_Z \cap l) = d$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_\infty} \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = \sigma \cap l$ and $Q_\infty = \sigma_\infty \cap l$.

[1;3,4]₂: $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + \sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty) = 5$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_2} \Delta_Z = 1$, $\text{mult}_{Q_\infty} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_\infty}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = \text{mult}_{Q_\infty} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_\infty}(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) = 2$, where $Q_i = \sigma \cap l_i$ and $Q_\infty = \sigma_\infty \cap l_i$ for $i = 1, 2$.

[1;4,4]: $E_Z = 2C$ ($C \sim 2\sigma + 2l$ nonsingular), $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$ and $\Delta_Z \subset C$.

[1;4,5]_K(c) ($3 \leq c \leq 9$): $E_Z = 2C + l$ ($C \sim 2\sigma + 2l$ nonsingular, $C \cap l = \{Q\}$), $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 8$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap C) = c - 1$ and $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$.

[1;4,5]_A: $E_Z = 2C + l$ ($C \sim 2\sigma + 2l$ nonsingular, $C \cap l = \{Q_1, Q_2\}$), $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 8$, $|\Delta_Z \cap l| = \{Q_1\}$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$.

The case $Z = \mathbb{F}_2$:

[2;3,5]₁: $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + \sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty) = 7$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = 1$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_\infty} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_\infty}(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$, where $Q = \sigma \cap l$ and $Q_\infty = \sigma_\infty \cap l$.

[2;3,6]₀: $E_Z = 2C + \sigma$ ($C \sim \sigma + 3l$ nonsingular), $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 9$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma = \emptyset$.

[2;3,6]₁(c, d) $((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), \dots, (6, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1))$: $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + \sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty) = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 3$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = \sigma_\infty \cap l$.

The case $Z = \mathbb{F}_3$:

[3;3,6]: $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma_\infty$.

[3;4,9]_A: $E_Z = 2C + 2\sigma + l$ ($C \sim \sigma + 4l$ nonsingular, $\sigma \cap C \cap l = \emptyset$), $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 8$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$, where $Q = C \cap l$.

[3;4,9]_B: $E_Z = \sigma_{\infty,1} + \sigma_{\infty,2} + \sigma_{\infty,3} + \sigma$ ($\sigma_{\infty,1}, \sigma_{\infty,2}, \sigma_{\infty,3}$: distinct sections at infinity), $\sigma_{\infty,1} \cap \sigma_{\infty,2} \cap \sigma_{\infty,3} = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$ such that Δ_Z is the disjoint union of $\sigma_{\infty,1} \cap \sigma_{\infty,2}$, $\sigma_{\infty,1} \cap \sigma_{\infty,3}$ and $\sigma_{\infty,2} \cap \sigma_{\infty,3}$.

[3;4,9]_C(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}) ($(c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), \dots, (5, 1), (1, 2)$): $E_Z = 2\sigma_{\infty} + 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_{\infty}) = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_{\infty}) = c$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = d$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = c + d$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_2} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_2}(\Delta_Z \cap l_2) = 2$, where $Q_i = \sigma_{\infty} \cap l_i$ for $i = 1, 2$.

[3;4,9]_D: $E_Z = 2\sigma_{\infty} + 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ (l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_{\infty}) = 6$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_i} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_i}(\Delta_Z \cap l_i) = 2$ for $1 \leq i \leq 3$, where $Q_i = \sigma_{\infty} \cap l_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 3$.

[3;4,9]_E: $E_Z = \sigma_{\infty,1} + \sigma_{\infty,2} + 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ ($\sigma_{\infty,1}, \sigma_{\infty,2}$: distinct sections at infinity, l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\sigma_{\infty,1} \cap \sigma_{\infty,2} \cap (l_1 \cup l_2) = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{i1}} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_{i1}}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_{\infty,i}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{i2}} \Delta_Z = 1$ for $i = 1, 2$, and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q_{11}, Q_{12}, Q_{21}, Q_{22}\} = \sigma_{\infty,1} \cap \sigma_{\infty,2}$, where $Q_{ij} = \sigma_{\infty,i} \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$.

[3;4,9]_F: $E_Z = \sigma_{\infty,1} + \sigma_{\infty,2} + 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ ($\sigma_{\infty,1}, \sigma_{\infty,2}$: distinct sections at infinity, l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct fibers), $\sigma_{\infty,1} \cap \sigma_{\infty,2} \cap (l_1 \cup l_2 \cup l_3) = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 9$, $\text{mult}_{Q_{ij}} \Delta_Z = 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2$, $1 \leq j \leq 3$, and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q_{ij}\}_{ij} = \sigma_{\infty,1} \cap \sigma_{\infty,2}$, where $Q_{ij} = \sigma_{\infty,i} \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2$, $1 \leq j \leq 3$.

The case $Z = \mathbb{F}_4$:

[4;4,10]₀: $E_Z = 2C + 2\sigma$ ($C \sim \sigma + 5l$ nonsingular), $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$, $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_Z \subset C$.

[4;4,10]₁(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}) ($(c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), \dots, (1, 8), (2, 1)$): $E_Z = 2\sigma + 2\sigma_{\infty} + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$, $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_{\infty}) = 8$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_{\infty}) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = \sigma_{\infty} \cap l$.

[4;4,10]₂: $E_Z = 2\sigma_{\infty} + 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_{\infty}) = 8$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_i} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_i}(\Delta_Z \cap l_i) = 2$, where $Q_i = \sigma_{\infty} \cap l_i$ for $i = 1, 2$.

The case $Z = \mathbb{F}_5$:

[5;4,11]₁: $E_Z = 2\sigma_{\infty} + 2\sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 11$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_{\infty}) = 10$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$, where $Q = \sigma_{\infty} \cap l$.

The case $Z = \mathbb{F}_6$:

[6;4,12]₀: $E_Z = 2\sigma_{\infty} + 2\sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 12$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma_{\infty}$.

We start to prove Theorem 6.1. Any of the triplet in Theorem 6.1 is a median triplet by Proposition 3.13. We see the converse. Let $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ be a median triplet, L_Z be the fundamental divisor, $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ be the elimination of Δ_Z , $E_M := (E_Z)_M^{\Delta_Z, 2}$ and $k_Z := \deg \Delta_Z$. By Lemma 3.7, $Z = \mathbb{P}^2$ or \mathbb{F}_n and $(2K_Z + L_Z \cdot l) < 0$.

6.1. The case $Z = \mathbb{P}^2$. We consider the case $Z = \mathbb{P}^2$. Set $L_Z \sim hl$ and $E_Z \sim el$. Then $e = 9 - h$ and $4 \leq h \leq 5$ hold since $E_Z \sim -3K_Z - L_Z$, $(K_Z + L_Z \cdot L_Z) > 0$ and $2K_Z + L_Z$ is not nef. Thus $(h, e) = (5, 4)$ or $(4, 5)$. Moreover, $k_Z = (L_Z \cdot E_Z)/2 = 10$.

Claim 6.2. *Any component $C \leq E_Z$ is either a nonsingular conic or a line. Moreover, $\text{coeff}_C E_Z = 2$ holds unless C is a line and $h = 4$.*

Proof. Set $m := \deg C$. By Lemma 2.6, $m^2 - ((C^M)^2) = (L_Z \cdot C) + 2p_a(C) = m^2 + (h - 3)m + 2$. Thus $-2 - ((C^M)^2) = (h - 3)m$. Hence $((C^M)^2) \leq -4$ (this implies that $\text{coeff}_C E_Z = 2$) unless $(h, m) = (4, 1)$. Therefore $m \leq 2$ since $e \leq 5$. \square

6.1.1. The case $(h, e) = (5, 4)$. By Claim 6.2, we have either $E_Z = 2C$ for a nonsingular conic C , or $E_Z = 2l_1 + 2l_2$ for distinct lines l_1, l_2 .

The case $E_Z = 2C$: In this case, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 10$. Thus $\Delta_Z \subset C$. This triplet is nothing but the type $[4]_0$.

The case $E_Z = 2l_1 + 2l_2$: We know that $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_i) = 5$ for $i = 1, 2$. Set $Q := l_1 \cap l_2$, $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2)$. We may assume that $c \geq d$. By Lemma 4.2, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$. This triplet is nothing but the type $[4]_2(c, d)$.

6.1.2. The case $(h, e) = (4, 5)$. By Claim 6.2, any component of E_Z is either a nonsingular conic or a line.

The case $E_Z = 2C + l$:

We consider the case E_Z contains a nonsingular conic C . Then $E_Z = 2C + l$, where l is a line. We know that $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 8$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 4$. We assume that C contacts l at one point Q . Note that $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 4$. By Lemma 4.5, we have $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = 4$ and $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 2$. This triplet is nothing but the type $[5]_K$. We assume that C and l meet two points Q_1 and Q_2 . By Lemma 4.2, we have $\text{mult}_{Q_i} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_i}(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2$. This triplet is nothing but the type $[5]_A$.

The case $E_Z = 2l_1 + 2l_2 + l_3$:

We consider the case $E_Z = 2l_1 + 2l_2 + l_3$, where l_1, l_2, l_3 are distinct lines. Set $Q_{ij} := l_i \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$, $c := \text{mult}_{Q_{12}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1)$ and $d := \text{mult}_{Q_{12}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_2)$. We may assume that $c \geq d$. By Lemma 3.7, Q_{ij} are distinct points. By Lemma 4.2, $\text{mult}_{Q_{i3}} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_{i3}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_3) = 2$

for $i = 1, 2$. Moreover, $\text{mult}_{Q_{12}} \Delta_Z = c + d$. This triplet is nothing but the type $[5]_3(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$.

The case $E_Z = 2l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4$:

We assume that $E_Z = 2l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4$, where l_1, \dots, l_4 are distinct lines. Set $Q_{ij} := l_i \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$. By Lemmas 3.7 and 4.3, Q_{ij} are distinct for $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$. By Lemma 4.2, $\text{mult}_{Q_{1j}} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_{1j}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_j) = 2$ for $2 \leq j \leq 4$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_{ij}} \Delta_Z = 1$ for $2 \leq i < j \leq 4$. This triplet is nothing but the type $[5]_4$.

The case $E_Z = l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + l_4 + l_5$:

We assume that $E_Z = l_1 + \dots + l_5$, where l_1, \dots, l_5 are distinct lines. Set $Q_{ij} := l_i \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 5$. Assume that $Q_{12} = Q_{13}$. By Lemmas 3.7 and 4.3, we can assume that $Q_{12} = Q_{14}$ and $Q_{12} \neq Q_{15}$. Then we can assume that $\text{mult}_{Q_{12}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) \leq 1$. Since $|\Delta_Z| \cap l_1 \subset \{Q_{12}, Q_{15}\}$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_{15}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) \leq 1$, we have $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) \leq 2$. This leads to a contradiction. Therefore Q_{ij} are distinct for $1 \leq i < j \leq 5$. We know that $\#\{Q_{ij}\}_{ij} = 10$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 10$, $|\Delta_Z| \subset \{Q_{ij}\}_{ij}$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_{ij}} \Delta_Z \leq 1$. Thus $\text{mult}_{Q_{ij}} \Delta_Z = 1$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 5$. This triplet is nothing but the type $[5]_5$.

6.2. The case $Z = \mathbb{F}_n$ with $K_Z + L_Z$ big. We consider the case $Z = \mathbb{F}_n$ such that $K_Z + L_Z$ is big. Set $L_Z \sim h_0\sigma + hl$, $E_Z \sim e_0\sigma + el$ and $k_Z := \deg \Delta_Z$. Then $e_0 = 6 - h_0$ and $e = 3(n + 2) - h$ hold since $E_Z \sim -3K_Z - L_Z$ and $K_Z \sim -2\sigma - (n + 2)l$.

Claim 6.3. *We have $h_0 = 3$ (hence $e_0 = 3$), $k_Z = 9$ and $\max\{2n + 2, 3n\} \leq h \leq 2n + 6$. In particular, $n \leq 6$. Furthermore, we have $3 \leq h \leq 6$ if $n = 0$, and $5 \leq h \leq 8$ if $n = 1$.*

Proof. Since $K_Z + L_Z$ is nef and big and $(2K_Z + L_Z \cdot l) < 0$, we have $h_0 = 3$ and $h \geq 2n + 2$. Since L_Z is nef, we have $h \geq 3n$. Moreover, if $n = 0$ then $h \geq 3$ since $K_Z + L_Z$ is big; if $n = 1$ then $h \geq 5$ since $(2K_Z + L_Z \cdot \sigma) \geq 0$. We know that $E_Z \not\geq 3\sigma$. Thus $e = 3(n + 2) - h \geq n$. Finally, we have $k_Z = (L_Z \cdot E_Z)/2 = 9$. \square

Claim 6.4. (1) *We have $(n, h) = (0, 3), (1, 5), (2, 6), (2, 7), (3, 9)$.*

(2) *Any irreducible component $C \leq E_Z$ apart from σ , l is a section of $\mathbb{F}_n/\mathbb{P}^1$ and $\text{coeff}_C E_Z = 2$. Moreover, either holds:*

- (i) $C = \sigma_\infty$ with $n \geq 1$ and $(n, h) = (1, 5), (2, 6), (2, 7), (3, 9)$.
- (ii) $C \sim \sigma + (n + 1)l$ and $(n, h) = (0, 3), (1, 5), (2, 6)$.

Proof. Assume that there exists an irreducible component $C \leq E_Z$ apart from σ , l . (If $n \geq 1$, then such a component always exists since $3\sigma \not\leq E_Z$.) Set $C \sim m\sigma + (nm + u)l$ with $1 \leq m \leq 3$ and $u \geq 0$. If $n = 0$, then we assume further that $u \geq 1$. Furthermore, if

$(n, h) = (0, 3)$, then we can further assume that $u \geq m$. By Lemma 2.6, $nm^2 + 2um - ((C^M)^2) = (C^2) - ((C^M)^2) = (L_Z \cdot C) + 2p_a(C) = nm^2 + (2u + h - n - 2)m + u + 2$. Thus $-((C^M)^2) = (h - n - 2)m + u + 2 \geq 4$. This implies that $\text{coeff}_C E_Z = 2$. Thus $m = 1$ (i.e., C is a section) since $2C \leq E_Z$. We have $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = (L_Z \cdot C) = h + 3u$. Since $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) \leq k_Z = 9$, we have $u \leq 3 - h/3 (\leq 2)$. In particular, $n \leq 3$ since $h \leq 9$. Since $\sigma + (n + 6 - h - 2u)l \sim E_Z - 2C \geq 0$, we have $n + 6 - h - 2u \geq 0$. If $u = 2$ then $n + 2 \geq h$, a contradiction. If $u = 1$, then $(n, h) = (0, 3), (0, 4), (1, 5)$ or $(2, 6)$. If $u = 0$, then $(n, h) = (1, 5), (1, 6), (1, 7), (2, 6), (2, 7), (2, 8)$ or $(3, 9)$.

We assume that $n = 0$. If $\sigma \leq E_Z$, then $((\sigma^M)^2) = -h$ since $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma) = h$. Thus $\text{coeff}_\sigma E_Z = 2$ unless $h = 3$. From the above claim, we must have $h = 3$ if $n = 0$.

We assume that $(n, h) = (1, 6), (1, 7)$ or $(2, 8)$. By the above claim, $E_Z = \sigma + 2\sigma_\infty$ if $(n, h) = (1, 7)$ or $(2, 8)$; $E_Z = \sigma + 2\sigma_\infty + l$ if $(n, h) = (1, 6)$. However, by Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma) \leq 1$. This contradicts to the fact $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma) = (L_Z \cdot \sigma) = h - 3n \geq 2$. Therefore $(n, h) = (0, 3), (1, 5), (2, 6), (2, 7)$ or $(3, 9)$. \square

6.2.1. The case $(n, h) = (0, 3)$. In this case, we know that $E_Z \sim 3\sigma + 3l$. Assume that there exists an irreducible component $C \leq E_Z$ such that $C \sim \sigma + l$. Then $E_Z = 2C + \sigma + l$. Set $Q := \sigma \cap l$. Assume that $Q \in C$. We can assume that $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 1$. However, by Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2, $3 = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l) = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l)$. This is a contradiction. Thus $C \cap \sigma \cap l = \emptyset$. Set $Q_\sigma := C \cap \sigma$ and $Q_l := C \cap l$. Then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = 1$, $\text{mult}_{Q_\sigma} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_\sigma}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_l} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_l}(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$ by Lemma 4.2. This is nothing but the type $[\mathbf{0}; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}]_D$. Assume that any irreducible component of E_Z is either σ or l . We consider the case $E_Z = 2\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + 2l_1 + l_2$ (σ_1, σ_2 : distinct minimal sections, l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers). Set $c := \text{mult}_{Q_{11}}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_1)$ and $d := \text{mult}_{Q_{11}}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1)$, where $Q_{11} := \sigma_1 \cap l_1$. Then $\text{mult}_{Q_{11}} \Delta_Z = c + d$. We may assume that $c \geq d$. This induces the type $[\mathbf{0}; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}]_{22}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$. If $E_Z = 2\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ (σ_1, σ_2 : distinct minimal sections, l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct fibers), then this induces the type $[\mathbf{0}; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}]_{23}$. If $E_Z = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ ($\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$: distinct minimal sections, l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct fibers), then this induces the type $[\mathbf{0}; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}]_{33}$.

6.2.2. The case $(n, h) = (1, 5)$. In this case, we know that $E_Z \sim 3\sigma + 4l$. Assume that there exists an irreducible component $C \leq E_Z$ with $C \sim \sigma + 2l$. Then $E_Z = 2C + \sigma$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 8$. Set $Q := C \cap \sigma$. By Lemma 4.2, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma) = 2$. This is nothing but the type $[\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{4}]_0$. Assume that $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + \sigma + 2l$. Set $Q_\infty := \sigma_\infty \cap l$, $c := \text{mult}_{Q_\infty}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty)$ and $d := \text{mult}_{Q_\infty}(\Delta_Z \cap l)$. Then $\text{mult}_{Q_\infty} \Delta_Z = c + d$.

This induces the type $[\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{4}]_1(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$. Assume that $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + \sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers). This induces the type $[\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{4}]_2$.

6.2.3. *The case $(n, h) = (2, 6)$.* In this case, we know that $E_Z \sim 3\sigma + 6l$. Assume that there exists an irreducible component $C \leq E_Z$ such that $C \sim \sigma + 3l$. Then $E_Z = 2C + \sigma$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 8$. Set $Q := C \cap \sigma$. By Lemma 4.2, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma) = 2$. This is nothing but the type $[\mathbf{2}; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{6}]_0$. Assume that $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + \sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers). Since $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, we have $|\Delta_Z| \cap l_1 \subset \{Q_1\}$, where $Q_1 := \sigma_\infty \cap l_1$. By Lemma 4.2, $\text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) \leq 2$. However, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1) = 3$, which leads to the contradiction. Assume that $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + \sigma + 2l$. Set $Q := \sigma_\infty \cap l$, $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l)$. Then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$. This induces the type $[\mathbf{2}; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{6}]_1(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$.

6.2.4. *The case $(n, h) = (2, 7)$.* In this case, we know that $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + \sigma + l$ by Claim 6.4. This case induces the type $[\mathbf{2}; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{5}]_1$.

6.2.5. *The case $(n, h) = (3, 9)$.* In this case, we know that $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + \sigma$ by Claim 6.4. This case induces the type $[\mathbf{3}; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{6}]$.

6.3. **The case $Z = \mathbb{F}_n$ with $K_Z + L_Z$ non-big.** We consider the case $Z = \mathbb{F}_n$ such that $K_Z + L_Z$ is not big. Set $L_Z \sim h_0\sigma + hl$, $E_Z \sim e_0\sigma + el$ and $k_Z := \deg \Delta_Z$. Then $e_0 = 6 - h_0$ and $e = 3(n + 2) - h$ hold since $E_Z \sim -3K_Z - L_Z$. We remark that $n \geq 1$ by the condition $(\mathcal{F}6)$.

Claim 6.5. *We have $h_0 = 2$ (hence $e_0 = 4$) and $\max\{n + 3, 2n\} \leq h \leq n + 6$. (In particular, $n \leq 6$.) Moreover, $k_Z = h - n + 6$.*

Proof. Since $K_Z + L_Z$ is nef, nontrivial, non-big and $(2K_Z + L_Z \cdot l) < 0$, $h_0 = 2$ and $h \geq n + 3$ hold. Since L_Z is nef, we have $h \geq 2n$. We know that $E_Z \not\geq 3\sigma$. Thus $e = 3(n + 2) - h \geq 2n$. Finally, we have $k_Z = (L_Z \cdot E_Z)/2 = h - n + 6$. \square

Claim 6.6. (1) *The pair (n, h) is one of $(1, 4)$, $(1, 5)$, $(3, 6)$, $(4, 8)$, $(5, 10)$ or $(6, 12)$.*

- (2) (i) *If $n = 1$, then there exists a nonsingular curve C with $C \sim 2\sigma + 2l$ such that $2C \leq E_Z$.*
 (ii) *If $n \geq 3$, then any irreducible component $C \leq E_Z$ apart from σ, l is a section of $\mathbb{F}_n/\mathbb{P}^1$ and either $C \sim \sigma + nl$ or $C \sim \sigma + (n + 1)l$ holds. Furthermore, if $n \geq 4$, then such C satisfies that $\text{coeff}_C E_Z = 2$.*

Proof. Since $3\sigma \not\leq E_Z$, there exists an irreducible component $C \leq E_Z$ apart from σ, l . Set $C \sim m\sigma + (nm + u)l$ with $m \geq 1$, $u \geq 0$. Assume that $m \geq 2$. By Lemma 2.6, $nm^2 + 2um - ((C^M)^2) = (C^2) - ((C^M)^2) = (L_Z \cdot C) + 2p_a(C) = nm^2 + (2u + h - n - 2)m + 2$. Thus $-((C^M)^2) =$

$(h-n-2)m+2 \geq 4$. This implies that $\text{coeff}_C E_Z = 2$. Since $2C \leq E_Z$, $m = 2$ and $3n+6-h \geq 2(2n+u)$. Hence $(n, h, u) = (1, 4, 0)$ or $(1, 5, 0)$.

Assume that $m = 1$, that is, C is a section. By the condition $(\mathcal{F}7)$, $\sigma \leq E_Z$. By the condition $(\mathcal{F}6)$, $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma = \emptyset$. Thus $h = 2n$. In particular, $n \geq 3$. We know that $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 2n+2u \leq k_Z = n+6$. Thus $u = 0$ or 1 . Moreover, $((C^M)^2) = (C^2) - \deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = -n$. Thus if $n \geq 4$, then $\text{coeff}_C E_Z = 2$. \square

6.3.1. *The case $(n, h) = (1, 4)$.* In this case, we know that $E_Z = 2C + l$ ($C \sim 2\sigma + 2l$ nonsingular), $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 8$ and $k_Z = 9$. Assume that $|C \cap l| = \{Q\}$. Then $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$. Set $c := \text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z$. By Lemma 4.5, we have $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap C) = c - 1$. This is nothing but the type $[\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{5}]_K(\mathbf{c})$. Assume that $|C \cap l| = \{Q_1, Q_2\}$. By Lemma 4.2 and the fact $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$, we can assume that $|\Delta_Z| \cap l = \{Q_1\}$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 2$. This is nothing but the type $[\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{5}]_A$.

6.3.2. *The case $(n, h) = (1, 5)$.* In this case, we know that $E_Z = 2C$ ($C \sim 2\sigma + 2l$ nonsingular), $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 10$ and $k_Z = 10$. This is nothing but the type $[\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{4}]$.

6.3.3. *The case $(n, h) = (3, 6)$.* In this case, we know that $E_Z \sim 4\sigma + 9l$ and $k_Z = 9$.

Assume that there exists an irreducible component $C \leq E_Z$ with $C \sim \sigma + 4l$. Then $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 8$. Since $3\sigma \not\leq E_Z$, there exists an irreducible component $C' \leq E_Z - C$ such that C' is a section apart from σ . Assume that $C \neq C'$. We can write $C' \sim \sigma + (3+u)l$ with $u = 0$ or 1 and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C') = 6 + 2u$. Thus $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C \cap C') \geq 5 + 2u$ by Proposition 2.7. However, $(C \cdot C') = 4 + u$. This leads to a contradiction. Thus $\text{coeff}_C E_Z = 2$. By the condition $(\mathcal{F}7)$, we have $E_Z = 2C + 2\sigma + l$. Since $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $C \cap \sigma \cap l = \emptyset$. This case induces the type $[\mathbf{3}; \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{9}]_A$.

From now on, we can assume that any component of E_Z is one of σ_∞ , σ or l . Assume that $\text{coeff}_\sigma E_Z = 1$. By the condition $(\mathcal{F}7)$, $E_Z = \sigma_{\infty,1} + \sigma_{\infty,2} + \sigma_{\infty,3} + \sigma$, where $\sigma_{\infty,i}$ are distinct sections at infinity. By Lemma 4.3, $\sigma_{\infty,1} \cap \sigma_{\infty,2} \cap \sigma_{\infty,3} = \emptyset$. Moreover, by Lemma 4.4, for any $Q \in \sigma_{\infty,i} \cap \sigma_{\infty,j}$, Δ_Z is equal to $\sigma_{\infty,i} \cap \sigma_{\infty,j}$ around Q . This case is nothing but the type $[\mathbf{3}; \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{9}]_B$.

Assume that $\text{coeff}_\sigma E_Z = 2$ and $2\sigma_\infty \leq E_Z$. Consider the case $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers). Set $Q_1 := \sigma_\infty \cap l_1$, $c := \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty)$ and $d := \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1)$. This case induces the type $[\mathbf{3}; \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{9}]_C(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$. Consider the case $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ (l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct fibers). This case induces the type $[\mathbf{3}; \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{9}]_D$.

Assume that $\text{coeff}_\sigma E_Z = 2$ and any other section C satisfies that $\text{coeff}_C E_Z \leq 1$. Consider the case $E_Z = \sigma_{\infty,1} + \sigma_{\infty,2} + 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ ($\sigma_{\infty,1}, \sigma_{\infty,2}$: distinct sections at infinity, l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers). We know that $((\sigma_{\infty,i})^2) = -3$. Thus $\sigma_{\infty,i}^M$ is a connected component of E_M for $i = 1, 2$. By Lemma 4.3, $\sigma_{\infty,1} \cap \sigma_{\infty,2} \cap (l_1 \cup l_2) = \emptyset$. By Lemmas 4.2 and 4.4, this case induces the type $[3;4,9]_E$. Consider the case $E_Z = \sigma_{\infty,1} + \sigma_{\infty,2} + 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ ($\sigma_{\infty,1}, \sigma_{\infty,2}$: distinct sections at infinity, l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct fibers). By Lemma 4.3, $\sigma_{\infty,1} \cap \sigma_{\infty,2} \cap (l_1 \cup l_2 \cup l_3) = \emptyset$. By Lemmas 4.2 and 4.4, this case induces the type $[3;4,9]_F$.

6.3.4. *The case $(n, h) = (4, 8)$.* In this case, we know that $E_Z \sim 4\sigma + 10l$ and $k_Z = 10$. Assume that there exists an irreducible component $C \leq E_Z$ with $C \sim \sigma + 5l$. Then $E_Z = 2C + 2\sigma$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 10$. This case is nothing but the type $[4;4,10]_0$. Assume that $\sigma_\infty \leq E_Z$. Then $2\sigma_\infty + 2\sigma \leq E_Z$. Consider the case $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + 2\sigma + 2l$. Set $Q := \sigma_\infty \cap l$, $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l)$. This case induces the type $[4;4,10]_1(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$. Consider the case $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers). This case induces the type $[4;4,10]_2$.

6.3.5. *The case $(n, h) = (5, 10)$.* In this case, we know that $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + 2\sigma + l$ and $k_Z = 11$. This case induces the type $[5;4,11]_1$.

6.3.6. *The case $(n, h) = (6, 12)$.* In this case, we know that $E_Z = 2\sigma_\infty + 2\sigma$ and $k_Z = 12$. Since $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C) = 12$, this case is nothing but the type $[6;4,12]_0$.

As a consequence, we have completed the proof of Theorem 6.1.

7. CLASSIFICATION OF BOTTOM TETRADS, I

We classify bottom tetrads $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ with big $2K_X + L_X$.

Theorem 7.1. *The bottom tetrads $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ with big $2K_X + L_X$ are classified by the types defined as follows (We assume that any of them satisfies that both Δ_X and Δ_Z satisfy the $(\nu 1)$ -condition.):*

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ and $E_X = l$ (l is a line) :

$[1]_0$: $\Delta_X \subset l$ with $\deg \Delta_X = 4$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ and $E_X = C$ (C is a nonsingular conic) :

$[2]_0$: $\Delta_X \subset C$ with $\deg \Delta_X = 7$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

The case $E_X = 2l$ (l is a line) :

$[2]_{1A}$: $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ for any $i = 1, 2, 3$. $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q\}$ with $Q \in l^{\mathbb{Z}} \setminus (\Gamma_{P_1,1} \cup \Gamma_{P_2,1} \cup \Gamma_{P_3,1})$ such that $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = 1$.

- [2]_{1B}: $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_3} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_3}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$. $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q\}$ with $Q = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_3,1}$, $\Delta_Z \subset \Gamma_{P_3,1}$ and $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$.
- [2]_{1C}: $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_2}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$. $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q\}$ with $Q \in l^Z \setminus (\Gamma_{P_1,2} \cup \Gamma_{P_2,1})$ such that $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = 1$.
- [2]_{1D}: $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_2}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$. $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q\}$ with $Q = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}$, $\Delta_Z \subset \Gamma_{P_2,1}$ and $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$.
- [2]_{1E}(**c, d**) $((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1) \text{ or } (1, 2))$: $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 2)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_2}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,2}) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 1$ such that $\Delta_Z \cap (\Gamma_{P_1,1} \cup \Gamma_{P_2,1}) = \emptyset$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,2}) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,2}$.
- [2]_{1F}: $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 2)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_2}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,2}) = 2$ and $|\Delta_Z| \cap (l^Z \cup \Gamma_{P_1,1}) = \emptyset$, where $Q := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}$.
- [2]_{1G}: $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$ for any $i = 1, 2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 3$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_i} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_i}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_i,1}) = 2$ hold, where $Q_i := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_i,1}$.
- [2]_{1H}: $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_2}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 3$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,1} = \emptyset$ hold, where $Q := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}$.
- [2]_{1I}: $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ for any $i = 1, 2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z$ and $\Delta_Z \cap (\Gamma_{P_1,1} \cup \Gamma_{P_2,1}) = \emptyset$.
- [2]_{1J}(**c, d**) $((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1), (1, 2))$: $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 2)$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$, $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1} = \emptyset$, $c = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z)$, $d = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2})$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}$.
- [2]_{1K}: $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2} = \emptyset$.
- [2]_{1L}: $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1} = \emptyset$.

[2]_{1M}: $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ such that $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 5$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, where $Q = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[2]_{1N}: $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 7$ and $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z$.

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ and $E_X = l_1 + l_2$ (l_i are distinct lines. Set $P := l_1 \cap l_2$):

[2]_{2A}: $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i) = 3$ and $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$. $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q_1, Q_2\}$ such that $\text{mult}_{Q_i} \Delta_Z = 1$, where $Q_i = l_i^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[2]_{2B}: $\deg \Delta_X = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i) = 3$ and $P \notin \Delta_X$. $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q\}$ such that $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = 1$, where $Q = l_1^Z \cap l_2^Z$.

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$:

[0;1,0]: $E_X = \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\Delta_X \subset \sigma$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

[0;1,1]₀: $E_X = C$ such that C is nonsingular, $C \in |\sigma + l|$, $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $\Delta_X \subset C$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

[0;1,1]₁(0): $E_X = \sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma) = \deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$, $P \notin \Delta_X$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $Q \in \Delta_Z$, where $P = \sigma \cap l$ and $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

[0;1,1]₁(1): $E_X = \sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma) = \deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$, $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $Q_\sigma, Q_l \in \Delta_Z$, where $P = \sigma \cap l$, $Q_\sigma = \sigma^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$ and $Q_l = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

The case $X = \mathbb{F}_1$:

[1;1,0]: $E_X = \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \subset \sigma$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

[1;1,1]₀: $E_X = \sigma_\infty$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \subset \sigma_\infty$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

[1;1,1]₁(0): $E_X = \sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $P \notin \Delta_X$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $Q \in \Delta_Z$, where $P = \sigma \cap l$ and $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

[1;1,1]₁(1): $E_X = \sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $Q_\sigma, Q_l \in \Delta_Z$, where $P = \sigma \cap l$, $Q_\sigma = \sigma^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$ and $Q_l = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

The case $X = \mathbb{F}_2$:

[2;1,0]: $E_X = \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $\Delta_X \subset \sigma$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

[2;1,1]: $E_X = \sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \subset l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $Q \in \Delta_Z$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

[2;1,2]₀: $E_X = \sigma_\infty$, $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $\Delta_X \subset \sigma_\infty$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

[2;1,2]_{1A}: $E_X = \sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $P_i \notin \sigma$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z \setminus (\sigma^Z \cup \Gamma_{P_1,1} \cup \Gamma_{P_2,1})$.

$[2;1,2]_{1B}$: $E_X = \sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $P_1, P_2 \in l \setminus \sigma$, $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ and $\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X = 1$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}) = 2$, where $Q = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}$.

$[2;1,2]_{1C}$: $E_X = \sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ such that $P \notin \sigma$ and $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z \setminus (\sigma^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,2})$.

$[2;1,2]_{1D}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$ $((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2))$: $E_X = \sigma + 2l$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \subset l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$, $\Delta_Z \cap (\sigma^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1}) = \emptyset$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = d$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}$.

$[2;1,2]_{1E}$: $E_X = \sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ such that $P \notin \sigma$ and $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$ and $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z \setminus (\sigma^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1})$.

$[2;1,2]_{1F}$: $E_X = \sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ such that $P \in l \setminus \sigma$ and $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q\} \subset l^Z \setminus \sigma^Z$, where $Q = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

$[2;1,2]_{1G}$: $E_X = \sigma + 2l$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$ and $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z \setminus \sigma^Z$.

The case $X = \mathbb{F}_3$:

$[3;1,0]_0$: $E_X = \sigma$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

We start to prove Theorem 7.1. Any tetrad in Theorem 7.1 is a bottom tetrad by Proposition 3.13. We see the converse.

7.1. The case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$. Let $(X = \mathbb{P}^2, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a bottom tetrad, L_X be the fundamental divisor, $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of Δ_X , $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ be the elimination of Δ_Z , $E_Z := (E_X)_{Z^{\Delta_X,1}}^{\Delta_Z,2}$ and $E_M := (E_Z)_M^{\Delta_Z,2}$. Set $L_X \sim hl$, $E_X \sim el$, $k_X := \deg \Delta_X$ and $k_Z := \deg \Delta_Z$. Then $e = 9 - h$, $h \geq 6$ and $k_X + k_Z = he/2$ hold. Thus $(h, e, k_X + k_Z) = (6, 3, 9)$, $(7, 2, 7)$ or $(8, 1, 4)$. Moreover, if $h = 6$ then $k_X \leq 8$ holds since $(K_X + L_X \cdot L_X) > 2k_X$.

Claim 7.2. *Pick any nonsingular component $C \leq E_X$.*

- (1) *If C is a conic, then $(h, ((C^M)^2), \deg(\Delta_X \cap C), \deg(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z)) = (6, -2, 6, 0)$, $(6, -3, 5, 2)$ or $(7, -3, 7, 0)$.*
- (2) *If C is a line, then $(h, ((C^M)^2), \deg(\Delta_X \cap C), \deg(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z)) = (6, -2, 3, 0)$, $(6, -3, 2, 2)$, $(6, -4, 1, 4)$, $(6, -5, 0, 6)$, $(7, -3, 3, 1)$, $(7, -4, 2, 3)$, $(7, -5, 1, 5)$, $(7, -6, 0, 7)$ or $(8, -3, 4, 0)$.*

Proof. Set $m := \deg C$ ($m = 1$ or 2). We note that if $m = 2$ then $h \leq 7$. We also note that if $m = 1$ and $h = 8$ then $((C^M)^2) = -2$ or -3 by Corollary 3.5. We have $hm = 2 \deg(\Delta_X \cap C) + \deg(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z)$

and $((C^M)^2) = m^2 - \deg(\Delta_X \cap C) - \deg(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z)$. Thus the assertion holds. \square

If $2K_X + L_X$ is big, then $h = 7$ or 8 . We consider the case $E_X = l$, i.e., $h = 8$. Then $k_X = \deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 4$ and $k_Z = 0$. This is nothing but the type $[1]_0$. Now we consider the case $E_X \sim 2l$, i.e., $h = 7$.

7.1.1. *The case $E_X = C$ (C : nonsingular conic).* In this case, we have $k_X = \deg(\Delta_X \cap C) = 7$ and $k_Z = 0$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_0$.

7.1.2. *The case $E_X = 2l$ (l : line).* Set $d_X := \deg(\Delta_X \cap l)$ and $d_Z := \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z)$. By Claim 7.2, we have $(d_X, d_Z, ((l^M)^2)) = (3, 1, -3)$, $(2, 3, -4)$, $(1, 5, -5)$ or $(0, 7, -6)$.

The case $(d_X, d_Z) = (3, 1)$:

By Lemma 4.6, one of the following holds:

- (A) $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ for any $i = 1, 2, 3$.
- (B) $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_3} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_3}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$.
- (C) $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_2}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$.
- (D) $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_2}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$.
- (E) $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 2)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_2}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$.
- (F) $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 2)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_2}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$.

Indeed, if there exist two points $P_1, P_2 \in \Delta_X$ such that $\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X = 1$ for $i = 1, 2$, then $\deg \Delta_Z \geq 2$. This is a contradiction.

We consider the case (A). Then $k_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_i,1} = \emptyset$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1A}$.

We consider the case (B). Then $k_Z = 2$. Moreover, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_3,1}) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 1$, where $Q := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_3,1}$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1B}$.

We consider the case (C). Then $k_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z \setminus (\Gamma_{P_1,2} \cup \Gamma_{P_2,1})$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1C}$.

We consider the case (D). Then $k_Z = 2$. Moreover, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}) = 2$, where $Q := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1D}$.

We consider the case (E). Then $k_Z = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,2}) = 2$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 1$. Set $Q := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,2}$, $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,2})$. Then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1E}(c, d)$.

We consider the case (F). Then $k_Z = 4$. Moreover, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}) = 2$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,2}) = 2$ hold, where $Q := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1F}$.

The case $(d_X, d_Z) = (2, 3)$:

By Lemma 4.6, one of the following holds:

- (G) $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$ for any $i = 1, 2$.
- (H) $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_2}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$.
- (I) $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ for any $i = 1, 2$.
- (J) $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 2)$.
- (K) $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$.

We consider the case (G). Then $k_Z = 5$. Set $Q_i := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_i,1}$. Then $\text{mult}_{Q_i} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_i}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_i,1}) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_i}(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 1$ hold. Moreover, there exists a point $Q \in l^Z \setminus \{Q_1, Q_2\}$ such that $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = 1$ since $d_Z = 3$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1G}$.

We consider the case (H). Then $k_Z = 4$. Set $Q := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}$. Then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_2,1}) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 1$ hold. Moreover, $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,1} = \emptyset$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1H}$.

We consider the case (I). Then $k_Z = d_Z = 3$. Moreover, $\Delta_Z \cap (\Gamma_{P_1,1} \cup \Gamma_{P_2,1}) = \emptyset$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1I}$.

We consider the case (J). Then $k_Z = 5$. Set $Q := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}$, $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2})$. Then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$. Moreover, $(c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1)$ or $(1, 2)$ since $k_Z = 3$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1J}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$.

We consider the case (K). Then $k_Z = d_Z = 3$, $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2} = \emptyset$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1K}$.

The case $(d_X, d_Z) = (1, 5)$:

By Lemma 4.6, one of the following holds:

- (L) $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$.
- (M) $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$.

We consider the case (L). Then $k_Z = d_Z = 5$, $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1} = \emptyset$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1L}$.

We consider the case (M). Then $k_Z = 6$. Set $Q := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$. Then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 1$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1M}$.

The case $(d_X, d_Z) = (0, 7)$:

In this case, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z$. This is nothing but the type $[2]_{1N}$.

7.1.3. *The case $E_X = l_1 + l_2$ (l_i : distinct lines).* Set $P := l_1 \cap l_2$. By Claim 7.2, $((l_1^M)^2) = ((l_2^M)^2) = -3$. Thus $(\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i), \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_i^Z)) = (3, 1)$. Assume that $P \in \Delta_X$. Then $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$ by Lemma 4.7. This case induces the type $[2]_{2A}$. Assume that $P \notin \Delta_X$. Then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = 1$ by Lemma 4.2, where $Q := l_1^Z \cap l_2^Z$. This case induces the type $[2]_{2B}$.

7.2. **The case $X = \mathbb{F}_n$.** Let $(X = \mathbb{F}_n, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a bottom tetrad such that $2K_X + L_X$ is big, where L_X is the fundamental divisor, $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of Δ_X , $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ be the elimination of Δ_Z , $E_Z := (E_X)_Z^{\Delta_X, 1}$ and $E_M := (E_Z)_M^{\Delta_Z, 2}$. Set $L_X \sim h_0\sigma + hl$, $E_X \sim e_0\sigma + el$, $k_X := \deg \Delta_X$ and $k_Z := \deg \Delta_Z$. Then $e_0 = 6 - h_0$ and $e = 3(n + 2) - h$. Since $2K_X + L_X$ is nef and big, we have $h_0 = 5$. Thus $e_0 = 1$. We know that $k_X + k_Z = (L_X \cdot E_X)/2 = 5n - 2h + 15$.

Claim 7.3. *We have $(n, h, k_X + k_Z) = (0, 5, 5), (0, 6, 3), (1, 8, 4), (1, 9, 2), (2, 10, 5), (2, 11, 3), (2, 12, 1)$ or $(3, 15, 0)$.*

Proof. We have $\max\{5n, 3n + 4\} \leq h \leq 3n + 6$ since L_X and $2K_X + L_X$ are nef and big and E_X is effective. In particular, $n \leq 3$. Moreover, if $n = 0$, then $h \geq 5$. If $n = 1$, then $h \geq 8$ since $(E_X \cdot \sigma) \leq 0$. \square

7.2.1. *The case $(n, h) = (0, 5)$.* In this case, $E_X \sim \sigma + l$. Assume that $E_X = C$, where C is nonsingular. Then $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_X \subset C$. This is nothing but the type $[0; 1, 1]_0$. Assume that $E_X = \sigma + l$. Set $P := \sigma \cap l$. Then $2 \deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma) + \deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 5$ and $2 \deg(\Delta_X \cap l) + \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 5$. By Lemmas 4.2 and 4.7, if $P \notin \Delta_X$ then this induces the type $[0; 1, 1]_1 \langle 0 \rangle$; if $P \in \Delta_X$ then this induces the type $[0; 1, 1]_1 \langle 1 \rangle$.

7.2.2. *The case $(n, h) = (0, 6)$.* In this case, $E_X = \sigma$. Thus $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_X \subset \sigma$. This is nothing but the type $[0; 1, 0]$.

7.2.3. *The case $(n, h) = (1, 8)$.* In this case, $E_X \sim \sigma + l$. Assume that $E_X = \sigma_\infty$. Then $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_X \subset \sigma_\infty$. This is nothing but the type $[1; 1, 1]_0$. Assume that $E_X = \sigma + l$. Set $P := \sigma \cap l$. Then $2 \deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma) + \deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 3$ and $2 \deg(\Delta_X \cap l) + \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 5$. By Lemmas 4.2 and 4.7, we can show that if $P \notin \Delta_X$ then this induces the type $[1; 1, 1]_1 \langle 0 \rangle$; if $P \in \Delta_X$ then this induces the type $[1; 1, 1]_1 \langle 1 \rangle$.

7.2.4. *The case $(n, h) = (1, 9)$.* In this case, $E_X = \sigma$. Thus $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_X \subset \sigma$. This is nothing but the type $[1; 1, 0]$.

7.2.5. *The case $(n, h) = (2, 10)$.* In this case, $E_X \sim \sigma + 2l$.

The case $E_X = \sigma_\infty$:

Then $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_X \subset \sigma_\infty$. This is nothing but the type $[2; 1, 2]_0$.

The case $E_X = \sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 are distinct):

In this case, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z = \emptyset$. Thus $\sigma^M, l_1^M \leq E_M$ meet together. This contradicts to Corollary 3.5.

The case $E_X = \sigma + 2l$:

In this case, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z = \emptyset$. Set $d_X := \deg(\Delta_X \cap l)$ and $d_Z := \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z)$. Since $2d_X + d_Z = 5$, we have $(d_X, d_Z) = (2, 1), (1, 3)$ or $(0, 5)$.

We consider the case $(d_X, d_Z) = (2, 1)$. One of the following holds:

- (A) $|\Delta_X| \cap l = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$.
- (B) $|\Delta_X| \cap l = \{P_1, P_2\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_2} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_2}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$.
- (C) $|\Delta_X| \cap l = \{P\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$.
- (D) $|\Delta_X| \cap l = \{P\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 2)$.

We can show that the case (X) ($X \in \{A, B, C\}$) corresponds to the type $[2; 1, 2]_{1X}$. We consider the case (D). Set $Q := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}$, $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2})$. Then we can show that this case corresponds to the type $[2; 1, 2]_{1D}$.

We consider the case $(d_X, d_Z) = (1, 3)$. One of the following holds:

- (E) $|\Delta_X| \cap l = \{P\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$.
- (F) $|\Delta_X| \cap l = \{P\}$ such that $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (1, 1)$.

The case (X) ($X \in \{E, F\}$) corresponds to the type $[2; 1, 2]_{1X}$.

We consider the case $(d_X, d_Z) = (0, 5)$. Then $\Delta_X = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z$. This is nothing but the type $[2; 1, 2]_{1G}$.

7.2.6. *The case $(n, h) = (2, 11)$.* In this case, $E_X = \sigma + l$. Then $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$. Thus $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$, $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q\}$, where $Q := \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$. Moreover, we have $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$. This is nothing but the type $[2; 1, 1]$.

7.2.7. *The case $(n, h) = (2, 12)$.* In this case, $E_X = \sigma$. Thus $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_X \subset \sigma$. This is nothing but the type $[2; 1, 0]$.

7.2.8. *The case $(n, h) = (3, 15)$.* In this case, $E_X = \sigma$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$. This is nothing but the type $[3; 1, 0]$.

As a consequence, we have completed the proof of Theorem 7.1.

8. CLASSIFICATION OF BOTTOM TETRADS, II

We classify bottom tetrads $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ such that $X = \mathbb{F}_n$, $2K_X + L_X$ is non-big and nontrivial.

Theorem 8.1. *The bottom tetrads $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ such that $X = \mathbb{F}_n$ and non-big, nontrivial $2K_X + L_X$ are classified by the types defined as follows (We assume that any of them satisfies that both Δ_X and Δ_Z satisfy the $(\nu 1)$ -condition.):*

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$:

[0;2,0]: $E_X = 2\sigma$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z$.

The case $X = \mathbb{F}_1$:

[1;2,0]: $E_X = 2\sigma$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z$.

[1;2,1]_{1A}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \subset l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l^Z$.

[1;2,1]_{1B}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $\Delta_X \subset l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q\} \subset \sigma^Z$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

[1;2,2]_U: $E_X = C$ with C : nonsingular and $C \sim 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 7$, $\Delta_X \subset C$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

[1;2,2]_{0A}: $E_X = 2\sigma_\infty$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap \sigma_\infty) = 1$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma_\infty^Z \setminus \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[1;2,2]_{0B}: $E_X = 2\sigma_\infty$, $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ with $P \in \sigma_\infty$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q\} \subset \sigma_\infty^Z$, where $Q = \sigma_\infty \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[1;2,2]_{0C}: $E_X = 2\sigma_\infty$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 7$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma_\infty^Z$.

[1;2,2]_{1A}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$, $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l_i)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l^Z$.

[1;2,2]_{1B}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l^Z$.

[1;2,2]_{1C}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $\Delta_X \subset l$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \subset (\sigma^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,2}) \setminus (l^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1})$.

[1;2,2]_{1D}(c, d) ($(c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 1), (1, 2)$): $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1} = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

$[1;2,2]_{1E}(\mathbf{c},\mathbf{d})$ $((c,d) = (0,0), (1,1), (2,1), (3,1))$: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $P \in l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_0}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_{Q_0}(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_0} \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q_0 = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$ and $Q_1 = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

$[1;2,2]_{1F}(\mathbf{c},\mathbf{d})$ $((c,d) = (0,0), (1,1), \dots, (3,1), (1,2), \dots, (1,4))$: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 7$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

$[1;2,2]_{2A}$: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = \deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus (l_1^Z \cup l_2^Z)$.

$[1;2,2]_{2B}$: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q\} \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l_2^Z$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z$.

$[1;2,2]_{2C}$: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = \deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 1$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\text{mult}_{Q_i} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_i}(\Delta_Z \cap l_i^Z) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q_1, Q_2\} \subset \sigma^Z$, where $Q_i = \sigma^Z \cap l_i^Z$.

The case $X = \mathbb{F}_2$:

$[2;2,0]$: $E_X = 2\sigma$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z$.

$[2;2,1]_{1A}$: $E_X = 2\sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \subset l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l^Z$.

$[2;2,1]_{1B}$: $E_X = 2\sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $\Delta_X \subset l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q\} \subset \sigma^Z$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

$[2;2,2]_{1A}$: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$, $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l^Z$.

$[2;2,2]_{1B}$: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$, $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l^Z$.

$[2;2,2]_{1C}$: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $\Delta_X \subset l$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \subset (\sigma^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,2}) \setminus (l^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1})$.

$[2;2,2]_{1D}(\mathbf{c},\mathbf{d})$ $((c,d) = (0,0), (1,1), (2,1), (1,2))$: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 1)$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1} = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) =$

$\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

[2;2,2]_{1E}(c,d) $((c,d) = (0,0), (1,1), \text{ or } (2,1))$: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $P \in l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_0}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_{Q_0}(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_0} \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q_0 = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$ and $Q_1 = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[2;2,2]_{1F}(c,d) $((c,d) = (0,0), (1,1), \dots, (1,4), \text{ or } (2,1))$: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

[2;2,2]_{2A}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = \deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus (l_1^Z \cup l_2^Z)$.

[2;2,2]_{2B}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q\} \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l_2^Z$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z$.

[2;2,2]_{2C}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = \deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 1$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_i} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_i}(\Delta_Z \cap l_i^Z) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2$, where $Q_i = \sigma^Z \cap l_i^Z$.

[2;2,3]_V: $E_X = \sigma + C$ with C : nonsingular, $C \sim \sigma + 3l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 6$, $\Delta_X \subset C \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $Q \in \Delta_Z$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap C^Z$.

[2;2,3]_H(0): $E_X = \sigma + \sigma_\infty + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $P \notin \Delta_X$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma_\infty) = 4$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 1$, where $P = \sigma_\infty \cap l$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q, Q_\infty\}$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$ and $Q_\infty = \sigma_\infty^Z \cap l^Z$.

[2;2,3]_H(1): $E_X = \sigma + \sigma_\infty + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$, $\Delta_X \subset \sigma_\infty$, where $P = \sigma_\infty \cap l$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$ and $Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 \in \Delta_Z$, where $Q_1 = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$, $Q_2 = \sigma_\infty^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$ and $Q_3 = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[2;2,3]_{2A1}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 6$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P_1, P_2\}$, $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l_i)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus (l_1^Z \cup l_2^Z)$.

[2;2,3]_{2A2}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P_1, P_2\}$, $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l_i)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 1$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l_2^Z$.

- [2;2,3]_{2B1}**: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 6$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (4, 2)$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus (l_1^Z \cup l_2^Z)$.
- [2;2,3]_{2B2}**: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (4, 2)$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 1$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l_2^Z$.
- [2;2,3]_{2C1}**: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 2)$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \cap (l_1^Z \cup l_2^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1}) = \emptyset$.
- [2;2,3]_{2C2}**: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 2)$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 1$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \cap (l_1^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1}) = \emptyset$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l_2^Z$.
- [2;2,3]_{2D1}(c,d)** ($(c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2)$): $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 1)$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 2$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = d$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, and $\Delta_Z \cap (l_2^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1}) = \emptyset$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z$.
- [2;2,3]_{2D2}**: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 1)$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 1$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z \cap (\sigma^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1}) = \emptyset$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l_2^Z$.
- [2;2,3]_{2E1}(c,d)** ($(c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1)$): $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 2$, $\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z = \emptyset$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_2}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_{Q_2}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_2} \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q_1 = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$ and $Q_2 = \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z$.
- [2;2,3]_{2E2}**: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 1$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_2} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_2}(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z = \emptyset$, where $Q_1 = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$ and $Q_2 = \sigma^Z \cap l_2^Z$.
- [2;2,3]_{2F1}(c,d)** ($(c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), \dots, (1, 4)$): $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \subset l_2 \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$,

$\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 4$, $\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z = \emptyset$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z$.

[2;2,3]_{2F2}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $\Delta_X \subset l_2 \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 4$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z = \emptyset$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l_2^Z$.

[2;2,3]_{3A}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ (l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 6$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus (l_1^Z \cup l_2^Z \cup l_3^Z)$.

[2;2,3]_{3B}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ (l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_3) = 1$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_3^Z) = 2$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l_3^Z$.

The case $X = \mathbb{F}_3$:

[3;2,0]: $E_X = 2\sigma$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z$.

[3;2,1]_{1A}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \subset l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l^Z$.

[3;2,1]_{1B}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $\Delta_X \subset l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q\} \subset \sigma^Z$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

[3;2,2]_{1A}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$, $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l^Z$.

[3;2,2]_{1B}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l^Z$.

[3;2,2]_{1C}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $\Delta_X \subset l$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \subset (\sigma^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,2}) \setminus (l^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1})$.

[3;2,2]_{1D}(c,d) ((c,d) = (0,0), (1,1), or (1,2)): $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1} = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

[3;2,2]_{1E}(c,d) ((c,d) = (0,0), (1,1)): $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $P \in l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_2}(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_{Q_2}(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_2} \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q_1 = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$ and $Q_2 = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

[3;2,2]_{1F}(*c, d*) ((*c, d*) = (0, 0), (1, 1), ..., (1, 4)): $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

[3;2,2]_{2A}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = \deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus (l_1^Z \cup l_2^Z)$.

[3;2,2]_{2B}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 2$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z$.

[3;2,3]₀: $E_X = \sigma + \sigma_\infty$, $\deg \Delta_X = 6$, $\Delta_X \subset \sigma_\infty$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

[3;2,3]_{2A}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 6$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P_1, P_2\}$, $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

[3;2,3]_{2B}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 6$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (4, 2)$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

[3;2,3]_{2C}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 2)$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \Gamma_{P,2} \setminus (l_1^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1})$.

[3;2,3]_{2D}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 1)$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \subset l_1^Z \setminus (\sigma^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1})$.

[3;2,3]_{2E}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P\}$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q\} \subset l_1^Z \setminus \sigma^Z$, where $Q = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[3;2,3]_{2F}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \subset l_2 \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$ and $\Delta_Z \subset l_1^Z \setminus \sigma^Z$.

[3;2,3]₃: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ (l_1, l_2, l_3 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 6$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

The case $X = \mathbb{F}_4$:

[4;2,0]: $E_X = 2\sigma$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z$.

[4;2,1]_{1A}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \subset l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z \setminus l^Z$.

[4;2,1]_{1B}: $E_X = 2\sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $\Delta_X \subset l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

- [4;2,2]_{1A}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$, $(\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_i}(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.
- [4;2,2]_{1B}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (4, 2)$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.
- [4;2,2]_{1C}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $\Delta_X \subset l$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \Gamma_{P,2} \setminus (l^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1})$.
- [4;2,2]_{1D}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l)) = (2, 1)$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z \setminus (\sigma^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1})$.
- [4;2,2]_{1E}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, $\deg \Delta_X = 1$, $P \in l \setminus \sigma$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q\} \subset l^Z \setminus \sigma^Z$, where $Q = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.
- [4;2,2]_{1F}: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$ and $\Delta_Z \subset l^Z \setminus \sigma^Z$.
- [4;2,2]₂: $E_X = 2\sigma + l_1 + l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = \deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

The case $X = \mathbb{F}_5$:

- [5;2,0]: $E_X = 2\sigma$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma^Z$.
- [5;2,1]₁: $E_X = 2\sigma + l$, $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $\Delta_X \subset l \setminus \sigma$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

The case $X = \mathbb{F}_6$:

- [6;2,0]: $E_X = 2\sigma$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$ and $\deg \Delta_Z = \emptyset$.

We start to prove Theorem 8.1. Any tetrad in Theorem 8.1 is a bottom tetrad by Proposition 3.13. We see the converse. Let $(X = \mathbb{F}_n, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a bottom tetrad such that $2K_X + L_X$ is non-big and nontrivial, where L_X is the fundamental divisor, $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ be the elimination of Δ_X , $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ be the elimination of Δ_Z , $E_Z := (E_X)_{Z}^{\Delta_X, 1}$ and $E_M := (E_Z)_M^{\Delta_Z, 2}$. Set $L_X \sim h_0\sigma + hl$, $E_X \sim e_0\sigma + el$, $k_X := \deg \Delta_X$ and $k_Z := \deg \Delta_Z$. Then $e_0 = 6 - h_0$ and $e = 3(n+2) - h$. Since $2K_X + L_X$ is nef and non-big, we can assume that $h_0 = 4$. Thus $e_0 = 2$. We know that $k_X + k_Z = (L_X \cdot E_X)/2 = 2n - h + 12$.

Claim 8.2. *We have $(n, h) = (0, 5), (0, 6), (1, 7), (1, 8), (1, 9), (2, 9), (2, 10), (2, 11), (2, 12), (3, 12), (3, 13), (3, 14), (3, 15), (4, 16), (4, 17), (4, 18), (5, 20), (5, 21)$ or $(6, 24)$.*

Proof. Since $2K_X + L_X \sim (h - 2n - 4)l$ is nef and nontrivial, we have $h \geq 2n + 5$. Moreover, $4n \leq h \leq 3n + 6$ holds since L_X is nef and E_X is effective. In particular, $n \leq 6$. \square

We consider the case that E_X contains an irreducible component C such that C is neither σ nor l . Then one of the following holds:

- (1) $(n, h) = (0, 5)$ and $C \sim \sigma + l$.
- (2) $(n, h) = (0, 5)$ and $C \sim 2\sigma + l$.
- (3) $(n, h) = (1, 7)$ and $C = \sigma_\infty$.
- (4) $(n, h) = (1, 7)$ and $C \sim \sigma + 2l$.
- (5) $(n, h) = (1, 7)$ and $C \sim 2\sigma + 2l$.
- (6) $(n, h) = (1, 8)$ and $C = \sigma_\infty$.
- (7) $(n, h) = (2, 9)$ and $C = \sigma_\infty$.
- (8) $(n, h) = (2, 9)$ and $C \sim \sigma + 3l$.
- (9) $(n, h) = (2, 10)$ and $C = \sigma_\infty$.
- (10) $(n, h) = (3, 12)$ and $C = \sigma_\infty$.

We consider the case (1). Then $E_X = \sigma + C$ and $\Delta_X = \emptyset$. Thus $k_Z \leq 1$. This leads to a contradiction. We consider the case (2). Then $E_X = C$ and $\Delta_X = \emptyset$. Thus $k_Z = 0$. This leads to a contradiction. We consider the case (3). If $\text{coeff}_{\sigma_\infty} E_X = 1$, then $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty^Z) \leq 1$ by Lemma 4.7. Since $2\deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma_\infty) + \deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty^Z) = 7$, we have $\deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma_\infty) = 3$. This contradicts to the conditions (B7) and (B8). Thus $E_X = 2\sigma_\infty$. By (B7) and (B8), we have $\deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma_\infty) \leq 1$. Assume that $\deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma_\infty) = 1$. Then $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty^Z) = 5$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$, and either $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap \sigma_\infty)) = (2, 1)$ or $(1, 1)$. We can show that these cases correspond to the types $[1; 2, 2]_{0A}$ and $[1; 2, 2]_{0B}$ respectively. Assume that $\deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma_\infty) = 0$. Then $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty^Z) = 7$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma_\infty^Z$. This is nothing but the type $[1; 2, 2]_{0C}$. We consider the case (4). Then $E_X = \sigma + C$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) \leq 2$ by Lemmas 4.7 and 4.9. Since $2\deg(\Delta_X \cap C) + \deg(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) = 11$, we have $\deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma_\infty) = 5$. This contradicts to the conditions (B7) and (B8). We consider the case (5). Then $E_X = C$, C is nonsingular, $\Delta_X \subset C$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$. This is nothing but the type $[1; 2, 2]_U$. We consider the case (6). Then $E_X = \sigma + \sigma_\infty$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z = \emptyset$, which leads to a contradiction. Indeed, E_M does not contain any (-1) -curve. We consider the case (7). Then $E_X = \sigma + \sigma_\infty + l$ and $2\deg(\Delta_X \cap \sigma_\infty) + \deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty^Z) = 9$. By Lemma 4.7, we have $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma_\infty^Z) = 1$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$. Set $P := \sigma_\infty \cap l$. If $P \notin \Delta_X$, then the case corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 3]_H \langle 0 \rangle$. If $P \in \Delta_X$, then the case corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 3]_H \langle 1 \rangle$. We consider the case (8). Then $E_X = \sigma + C$ and $2\deg(\Delta_X \cap C) + \deg(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) = 13$. By Lemma 4.7, we have $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) = 1$. This corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 3]_V$. We consider the case (9). Then $E_X = \sigma + \sigma_\infty$, $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z = \emptyset$, which leads to a contradiction. Indeed, any irreducible connected component of E_M is not a (-2) -curve by Corollary 3.5. We consider the case (10). Then $E_X = \sigma + \sigma_\infty$, $\Delta_X \subset \sigma_\infty$ and $\Delta_Z = \emptyset$. This is nothing but the type $[3; 2, 3]_0$.

From now on, we can assume that $E_X = 2\sigma + \sum_{i=1}^j c_i l_i$, where l_i are distinct fibers and $c_i > 0$ with $\sum_{i=1}^j c_i = e$. Indeed, if $(n, h) = (0, 5)$ and $E_Z = \sigma + \sigma' + l$, or $(n, h) = (0, 6)$ and $E_Z = \sigma + \sigma'$ (σ, σ' are distinct minimal sections), then $\Delta_X = \emptyset$ and $k_Z \leq 2$. This leads to a contradiction. Set $d_i^X := \deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i)$ and $d_i^Z := \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_i^Z)$. We know that $2d_i^X + d_i^Z = 4$. Thus $(d_i^X, d_i^Z) = (2, 0), (1, 2)$ or $(0, 4)$.

Assume the case $c_i = 2$ for some i . Then one of the following holds:

- (A) $(d_i^X, d_i^Z) = (2, 0)$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P_1, P_2\}$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_t} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_t}(\Delta_X \cap l_i)) = (2, 1)$ for $t = 1, 2$.
- (B) $(d_i^X, d_i^Z) = (2, 0)$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ and $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_i)) = (4, 2)$.
- (C) $(d_i^X, d_i^Z) = (2, 0)$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ and $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_i)) = (2, 2)$.
- (D) $(d_i^X, d_i^Z) = (1, 2)$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ and $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_i)) = (2, 1)$.
- (E) $(d_i^X, d_i^Z) = (1, 2)$, $|\Delta_X| = \{P\}$ and $(\text{mult}_P \Delta_X, \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_i)) = (1, 1)$.
- (F) $(d_i^X, d_i^Z) = (0, 4)$.

Assume the case $c_i = 1$ for some i . By Lemma 4.2, one of the following holds:

- (1) $(d_i^X, d_i^Z) = (2, 0)$.
- (2) $(d_i^X, d_i^Z) = (1, 2)$.

We note that $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_i^Z) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$ for the case (2) since $\Delta_X \cap \sigma = \emptyset$, where $Q := \sigma^Z \cap l_i^Z$.

8.1. The case $(n, h) = (0, 5)$. In this case, $k_X = 0$, $j = 1$ and $c_1 = 1$, which leads to a contradiction; neither the case (1) nor (2) occurs.

8.2. The case $(n, h) = (0, 6)$. In this case, $k_X = 0$, $k_Z = 6$, $E_X = 2\sigma$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 6$. This case is nothing but the type $[\mathbf{0}; \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{0}]$.

8.3. The case $(n, h) = (1, 7)$. Assume that $j = 1$. Then $c_1 = 2$. We can show that the case (\mathbf{X}) ($\mathbf{X} \in \{\mathbf{A}, \dots, \mathbf{F}\}$) corresponds to the type $[\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2}]_{1\mathbf{X}}$. More precisely, the case (\mathbf{X}) ($\mathbf{X} \in \{\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F}\}$) with $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z)$ corresponds to the type $[\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2}]_{1\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$, where $Q := \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z$.

Assume that $j = 2$. Then $c_1 = c_2 = 1$. If both l_1 and l_2 satisfy the condition (1), then this corresponds to the type $[\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2}]_{2\mathbf{A}}$. If l_1 satisfies the condition (1) and l_2 satisfies the condition (2), then this corresponds to the type $[\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2}]_{2\mathbf{B}}$. If both l_1 and l_2 satisfy the condition (2), then this corresponds to the type $[\mathbf{1}; \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2}]_{2\mathbf{C}}$.

8.4. **The case** $(n, h) = (1, 8)$. In this case, $j = 1$ and $c_1 = 1$. If l_1 satisfies the condition (1), then this corresponds to the type $[1; 2, 1]_{1A}$. If l_1 satisfies the condition (2), then this corresponds to the type $[1; 2, 1]_{1B}$.

8.5. **The case** $(n, h) = (1, 9)$. In this case, $k_X = 0$, $k_Z = 5$, $E_X = 2\sigma$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 5$. This case is nothing but the type $[1; 2, 0]$.

8.6. **The case** $(n, h) = (2, 9)$. Assume that $j = 2$. Then we can assume that $c_1 = 2$ and $c_2 = 1$. We can show that the case (X) , (Y) ($X \in \{A, \dots, F\}$, $Y \in \{1, 2\}$) corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 3]_{2XY}$. More precisely, the case (X) , (1) ($X \in \{D, E, F\}$) with $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z)$ corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 3]_{2X1}(c, d)$, where $Q := \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z$.

Assume that $j = 3$. Then $c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 1$. Since $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$, we can assume that either $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z, d_3^Z) = (0, 0, 0)$ or $(0, 0, 2)$ holds. The case $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z, d_3^Z) = (0, 0, 0)$ corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 3]_{3A}$ and the case $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z, d_3^Z) = (0, 0, 2)$ corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 3]_{3B}$.

8.7. **The case** $(n, h) = (2, 10)$. Assume that $j = 1$. Then $c_1 = 2$. We can show that the case (X) ($X \in \{A, \dots, F\}$) corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 2]_{1X}$. More precisely, the case (X) ($X \in \{D, E, F\}$) with $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z)$ corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 2]_{1X}(c, d)$, where $Q := \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z$.

Assume that $j = 2$. Then $c_1 = c_2 = 1$. We can assume that one of $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z) = (0, 0)$, $(2, 0)$ or $(2, 2)$ holds. We can show that the case $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z) = (0, 0)$ corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 2]_{2A}$, the case $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z) = (2, 0)$ corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 2]_{2B}$, and the case $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z) = (2, 2)$ corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 2]_{2C}$.

8.8. **The case** $(n, h) = (2, 11)$. In this case, $j = 1$ and $c_1 = 1$. If l_1 satisfies the condition (1), then this corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 1]_{1A}$. If l_1 satisfies the condition (2), then this corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 1]_{1B}$.

8.9. **The case** $(n, h) = (2, 12)$. In this case, $k_X = 0$, $k_Z = 4$, $E_X = 2\sigma$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 4$. This case is nothing but the type $[2; 2, 0]$.

8.10. **The case** $(n, h) = (3, 12)$. In this case, we have $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z = \emptyset$. Assume that $j = 2$. Then we can assume that $c_1 = 2$ and $c_2 = 1$. We know that the curve l_2 satisfies the condition (1). We can show that the case (X) ($X \in \{A, \dots, F\}$) corresponds to the type $[3; 2, 3]_{2X}$.

Assume that $j = 3$. Then $c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 1$ and $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z, d_3^Z) = (0, 0, 0)$ hold. This corresponds to the type $[3; 2, 3]_3$.

8.11. **The case** $(n, h) = (3, 13)$. Assume that $j = 1$. Then $c_1 = 2$. We can show that the case (\mathbf{X}) ($\mathbf{X} \in \{A, \dots, F\}$) corresponds to the type $[3; 2, 2]_{1X}$. More precisely, the case (\mathbf{X}) ($\mathbf{X} \in \{D, E, F\}$) with $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z)$ corresponds to the type $[3; 2, 2]_{1X}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$, where $Q := \sigma^Z \cap l_1^Z$.

Assume that $j = 2$. Then $c_1 = c_2 = 1$. Since $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$, we can assume that either $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z) = (0, 0)$ or $(2, 0)$ holds. We can show that the case $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z) = (0, 0)$ corresponds to the type $[3; 2, 2]_{2A}$ and the case $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z) = (2, 0)$ corresponds to the type $[3; 2, 2]_{2B}$.

8.12. **The case** $(n, h) = (3, 14)$. In this case, $j = 1$ and $c_1 = 1$. If l_1 satisfies the condition (1), then this corresponds to the type $[3; 2, 1]_{1A}$. If l_1 satisfies the condition (2), then this corresponds to the type $[3; 2, 1]_{1B}$.

8.13. **The case** $(n, h) = (3, 15)$. In this case, $k_X = 0$, $k_Z = 3$, $E_X = 2\sigma$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 3$. This case is nothing but the type $[3; 2, 0]$.

8.14. **The case** $(n, h) = (4, 16)$. In this case, we have $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z = \emptyset$. Assume that $j = 1$. Then $c_1 = 2$. We can show that the case (\mathbf{X}) ($\mathbf{X} \in \{A, \dots, F\}$) corresponds to the type $[4; 2, 2]_{1X}$.

Assume that $j = 2$. Then $c_1 = c_2 = 1$ and $(d_1^Z, d_2^Z) = (0, 0)$ hold. This corresponds to the type $[4; 2, 2]_2$.

8.15. **The case** $(n, h) = (4, 17)$. In this case, $j = 1$ and $c_1 = 1$. If l_1 satisfies the condition (1), then this corresponds to the type $[4; 2, 1]_{1A}$. If l_1 satisfies the condition (2), then this corresponds to the type $[4; 2, 1]_{1B}$.

8.16. **The case** $(n, h) = (4, 18)$. In this case, $k_X = 0$, $k_Z = 2$, $E_X = 2\sigma$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 2$. This case is nothing but the type $[4; 2, 0]$.

8.17. **The case** $(n, h) = (5, 20)$. We note that $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z = \emptyset$. In this case, $j = 1$, $c_1 = 1$ and the curve l_1 satisfies the condition (1). This corresponds to the type $[5; 2, 1]_1$.

8.18. **The case** $(n, h) = (5, 21)$. In this case, $k_X = 0$, $k_Z = 1$, $E_X = 2\sigma$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = 1$. This case is nothing but the type $[5; 2, 0]$.

8.19. **The case** $(n, h) = (6, 24)$. In this case, $k_X = k_Z = 0$ and $E_X = 2\sigma$. This case is nothing but the type $[6; 2, 0]$.

As a consequence, we have completed the proof of Theorem 8.1.

9. CLASSIFICATION OF BOTTOM TETRADS, III

We classify bottom tetrads $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ with trivial $2K_X + L_X$.

Theorem 9.1. *The bottom tetrads $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ with trivial $2K_X + L_X$ are classified by the types defined as follows (We assume that any of them satisfies that Δ_Z satisfies the $(\nu 1)$ -condition.):*

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ and $E_X = C$ (C is an irreducible nodal cubic curve. Let P be the singular point of C .):

[3]_{NA}: $\Delta_X \subset C \setminus \{P\}$ and $\deg \Delta_X = 8$. $\Delta_Z = \{Q\}$ and $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$, where Q is the singular point of C^Z .

[3]_{NB}: $\deg \Delta_X = 7$, $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$ and $\Delta_X \setminus \{P\} \subset C$. $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q_1, Q_2\}$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_i} \Delta_Z = 1$, where $\{Q_1, Q_2\} = C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ and $E_X = C$ (C is an irreducible cuspidal cubic curve. Let P be the singular point of C .):

[3]_{CA}: $\Delta_X \subset C \setminus \{P\}$ and $\deg \Delta_X = 8$. $\Delta_Z = \{Q\}$ and $\deg \Delta_Z = 1$, where Q is the singular point of C^Z .

[3]_{CB}: $\deg \Delta_X = 7$, $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$ and $\Delta_X \setminus \{P\} \subset C$. $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q\}$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, where $\{Q\} = C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ and $E_X = C + l$ (C is a nonsingular conic and l is a line. C and l meet two points P_1, P_2 .):

[3]_{AA}: $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap C) = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X = 1$ for $i = 1, 2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$ and $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q_{1C}, Q_{1l}, Q_{2C}, Q_{2l}\}$, where $Q_{iC} := C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_i,1}$ and $Q_{il} := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_i,1}$.

[3]_{AB}: $\deg \Delta_X = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap C) = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$, $P_2 \notin \Delta_X$ and $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 1$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 3$ and $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q_2, Q_{1C}, Q_{1l}\}$, where $Q_2 := C^Z \cap l^Z$, $Q_{1C} := C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,1}$ and $Q_{1l} := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_1,1}$.

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ and $E_X = C + l$ (C is a nonsingular conic and l is a line. C and l contacts with each other at one point P .):

[3]_{KA}: $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap C) = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap C) = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\text{mult}_{Q_C} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_C}(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_l} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_l}(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$, where $Q_C = C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}$ and $Q_l = l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}$.

[3]_{KB} $\langle b \rangle$ ($2 \leq b \leq 6$): $\deg \Delta_X = 7$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap C) = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 3$, $b = \text{mult}_P \Delta_X = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap C)$ and $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 2$, $\Delta_Z \subset \Gamma_{P,b}$ and $\Delta_Z \cap (C^Z \cup l^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,b-1}) = \emptyset$.

[3]_{KC} $\langle b \rangle$ ($2 \leq b \leq 5$): $\deg \Delta_X = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap C) = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 3$, $b = \text{mult}_P \Delta_X = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap C)$ and $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$.

$\deg \Delta_Z = 3$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \setminus \{Q\} \subset \Gamma_{P,b} \setminus (l^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,b-1})$, where $Q = C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,b}$.

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ and $E_X = 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_i are distinct lines. Set $P := l_1 \cap l_2$):

[3]_{2A} $\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle$ ($1 \leq b \leq 3$): $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $b = \text{mult}_P \Delta_X = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2)$, $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P, P_1\}$ with $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 2)$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 3$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\Delta_Z \subset \Gamma_{P,b} \cup \Gamma_{P,2}$, $\Delta_Z \cap (l_1^Z \cup l_2^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1} \cup \Gamma_{P,b-1}) = \emptyset$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,b}) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$.

[3]_{2B1} $\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$ $((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2))$: $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P, P_1\}$ with $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 1$, $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 3$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_2} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_2}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z = \emptyset$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = d$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q_1 = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$ and $Q_2 = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[3]_{2B1} $\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle$ ($2 \leq b \leq 3$): $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $b = \text{mult}_P \Delta_X = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2)$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P, P_1\}$ with $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 1$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 3$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,b}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \cap (l_2^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1} \cup \Gamma_{P,b-1}) = \emptyset$, where $Q = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[3]_{2B2} $\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$ $((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1))$: $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P, P_1\}$ with $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 1$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_2} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_2}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_3}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_{Q_3}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = d$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_3} \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q_1 = l_2^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$, $Q_2 = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$ and $Q_3 = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[3]_{2B2} $\langle \mathbf{2} \rangle$: $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P, P_1\}$ with $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 1$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1} = \emptyset$, where $Q = l_2^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}$ and $Q_1 = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[3]_{2C1} $\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$ $((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), \dots, (4, 1), (1, 2))$: $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$ and $\Delta_X \subset l_2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 4$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z = \emptyset$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = d$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[3]_{2C1} $\langle \mathbf{b} \rangle$ ($2 \leq b \leq 3$): $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $b = \text{mult}_P \Delta_X = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2)$, $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$ and $\Delta_X \subset l_2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 4$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,b}) = 2$ and $\Delta_Z \cap (\Gamma_{P,b-1} \cup l_2^Z) = \emptyset$.

[3]_{2C2} $\langle \mathbf{1} \rangle(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$ $((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), \dots, (4, 1))$: $\deg \Delta_X = 2$ and $\Delta_X \subset l_2$, $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 7$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 4$,

$\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = d$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = c+d$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_2} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_2}(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$, where $Q_1 = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$ and $Q_2 = l_2^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[3]_{2C2} $\langle 2 \rangle$: $\deg \Delta_X = 2$ and $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 7$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 4$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$, $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1} = \emptyset$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$, where $Q = l_2^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}$.

[3]_{2C3} $\langle b \rangle$ ($3 \leq b \leq 5$): $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $b = \text{mult}_P \Delta_X = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2) + 2$, $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 3$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\Delta_Z \subset l_1^Z$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1} = \emptyset$.

[3]_{2D} (c, d) $((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1))$: $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $P \notin \Delta_X$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P_1\}$, $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 2)$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 3$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = d$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c+d$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 2$, $\Delta_Z \cap (l_2^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1}) = \emptyset$, where $Q = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}$.

[3]_{2E}: $\deg \Delta_X = 5$, $P \notin \Delta_X$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P_1\}$ with $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 1)$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 3$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 4$, $\Delta_Z \subset l_1^Z$ and $\Delta_Z \cap (l_2^Z \cup \Gamma_{P,1}) = \emptyset$.

[3]_{2F1}: $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $P \notin \Delta_X$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P_1\}$ with $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 1$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$, $\text{mult}_{Q_1} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 2$, $\text{mult}_{Q_2} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_2}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 4$, where $Q_1 = l_1^Z \cap l_2^Z$ and $Q_2 = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[3]_{2F2}: $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $P \notin \Delta_X$, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P_1\}$, $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 1$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_2) = 3$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 4$, $\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z = \emptyset$, where $Q = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$.

[3]_{2G1}: $\deg \Delta_X = 2$, $P \notin \Delta_X$, $\Delta_X \subset l_2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 7$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = 6$, where $Q = l_1^Z \cap l_2^Z$.

[3]_{2G2}: $\deg \Delta_X = 3$, $P \notin \Delta_X$, $\Delta_X \subset l_2$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$, $\Delta_Z \subset l_1^Z$ and $\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z = \emptyset$.

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ and $E_X = l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ (l_i are distinct lines and $l_1 \cap l_2 \cap l_3 = \emptyset$. Set $P_{ij} := l_i \cap l_j$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq 3$)). :

[3]_{3A}: $\deg \Delta_X = 4$, $\text{mult}_{P_{12}} \Delta_X = \text{mult}_{P_{13}} \Delta_X = 1$, $P_{23} \notin \Delta_X$ and $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 5$ and $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q_{12}, Q_{21}, Q_{13}, Q_{31}, Q_{23}\}$, where $Q_{12} = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_{12},1}$, $Q_{21} = l_2^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_{12},1}$, $Q_{13} = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_{13},1}$, $Q_{31} = l_3^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_{13},1}$, and $Q_{23} = l_2^Z \cap l_3^Z$.

[3]_{3B}: $\deg \Delta_X = 3$ and $|\Delta_X| = \{P_{12}, P_{13}, P_{23}\}$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 6$ and $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q_{12}, Q_{21}, Q_{13}, Q_{31}, Q_{23}, Q_{32}\}$, where $Q_{12} = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_{12},1}$, $Q_{21} = l_2^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_{12},1}$, $Q_{13} = l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_{13},1}$, $Q_{31} = l_3^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_{13},1}$, $Q_{23} = l_2^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_{23},1}$ and $Q_{32} = l_3^Z \cap \Gamma_{P_{23},1}$.

The case $X = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$:

$[0;2,2]_0$: $E_X = 2C$ such that C : nonsingular, $C \sim \sigma + l$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 8$ and $\Delta_Z \subset C^Z$.

$[0;2,2]_1(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$ $((c, d) = (0, 0), (1, 1), \dots, (4, 1))$: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$ and $\Delta_X = \emptyset$. $\deg \Delta_Z = 8$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 4$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z) = c$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = d$ and $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$, where $Q = \sigma^Z \cap l^Z$.

The case $X = \mathbb{F}_2$:

$[2;2,4]_0$: $E_X = 2\sigma_\infty$, $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 8$ and $\Delta_Z \subset \sigma_\infty^Z$.

$[2;2,4]_1$: $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + 2l_2$ (l_1, l_2 : distinct fibers), $\Delta_X = \emptyset$, $\deg \Delta_Z = 8$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 4$ and $\Delta_Z \cap \sigma^Z = \emptyset$.

We start to prove Theorem 9.1. Any tetrad in Theorem 9.1 is a bottom tetrad by Proposition 3.13. We see the converse.

9.1. The case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$. We consider the case $X = \mathbb{P}^2$ and $E_X \sim 3l$. Set $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$, $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$, E_Z , E_X , k_Z and k_X as in the beginning of Section 7.1. We note that $k_X \leq 8$ holds.

9.1.1. The case $E_X = C$ (C : irreducible singular cubic). Let P be the singular point of C . We note that $\text{mult}_P C = 2$. By Lemmas 4.7 and 4.10, C^M is a connected component of E_M . Thus $((C^M)^2) = -3$. Assume that $P \notin \Delta_X$. Then $E_Z = C^Z$ and C^Z has a unique singular point Q (the point over P). Thus $k_Z = 1$ and $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q\}$. Since $((C^M)^2) = -3$, $k_X = 8$ and $\Delta_X \subset C \setminus \{P\}$. This case is nothing but the type $[3]_{NA}$ (if C nodal) or the type $[3]_{CA}$ (if C cuspidal). Assume that $P \in \Delta_X$. By Lemmas 4.7 and 4.10, $\text{mult}_P \Delta_X = 1$, $E_Z = C^Z + \Gamma_{P,1}$ and C^Z is nonsingular. If C is nodal, then $|C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}| = \{Q_1, Q_2\}$. Thus $k_Z = 2$ and $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q_1, Q_2\}$ by Lemma 4.2. Since $((C^M)^2) = -3$, $\deg(\Delta_X \setminus \{P\}) = 6$ and $\Delta_X \setminus \{P\} \subset C$. This case is nothing but the type $[3]_{NB}$. If C is cuspidal, then $|C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}| = \{Q\}$ and $\text{mult}_Q(C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}) = 2$. Thus $k_Z = 2$ and $|\Delta_Z| = \{Q\}$ by Lemma 4.4. Since $((C^M)^2) = -3$, $\deg(\Delta_X \setminus \{P\}) = 6$ and $\Delta_X \setminus \{P\} \subset C$. This case is nothing but the type $[3]_{CB}$.

9.1.2. The case $E_X = C + l$ (C : nonsingular conic and l : line that meet two points). Set $\{P_1, P_2\} := C \cap l$. By Lemmas 4.2 and 4.7, both C^M and l^M are (-3) -curves and $\text{mult}_{P_i} \Delta_X \leq 1$. Thus $\deg(\Delta_X \cap C) = 5$, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) = 2$, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$. By the condition (B9), we can assume that $P_1 \in \Delta_X$. If $P_2 \in \Delta_X$, then this induces the type $[3]_{AA}$. If $P_2 \notin \Delta_X$, then this induces the type $[3]_{AB}$.

9.1.3. *The case $E_X = C + l$ (C : nonsingular conic and l : line that contacts with each other).* Set $P := |C \cap l|$, $d_C^X := \deg(\Delta_X \cap C)$, $d_C^Z := \deg(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z)$, $d_l^X := \deg(\Delta_X \cap l)$ and $d_l^Z := \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z)$. By Claim 7.2, $(d_C^X, d_C^Z, ((C^M)^2)) = (6, 0, -2)$ or $(5, 2, -3)$, and $(d_l^X, d_l^Z, ((l^M)^2)) = (3, 0, -2)$ or $(2, 2, -3)$. By the condition (B9), $P \in \Delta_X$.

Assume that $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l) > \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap C)$. Then $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l) = b$ and $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap C) = 2$ by Lemma 4.9. In this case, $\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2} = \emptyset$. Thus $((C^M)^2) = -2$. In particular, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap C \setminus \{P\}) = 4$. Since $b \geq 3$, we have $b = d_l^X = 3$. In particular, $\Delta_X \cap l \setminus \{P\} = \emptyset$. This contradicts to the condition (B9). This implies that $b = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap C) \geq \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l) = 2$ by Lemma 4.9.

We consider the case $((l^M)^2) = -3$. Set $Q_l := l^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}$ and $Q_C := C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,b}$. Since $l^M \cap \Gamma_{P,2}^M = \emptyset$, we have $b = 2$. Moreover, $\text{mult}_{Q_l} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_l}(\Delta_Z \cap l^Z) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_l}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 1$. Assume that $Q_C \notin \Delta_Z$. Then $((C^M)^2) = -2$. In this case, $\deg(\Delta_X \cap C \setminus \{P\}) = 4$ and $\Delta_X \cap l \setminus \{P\} = \emptyset$. This contradicts to the condition (B9). Thus $Q_C \in \Delta_Z$, $((C^M)^2) = -3$, $\text{mult}_{Q_C} \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_{Q_C}(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_{Q_C}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}) = 1$. This case induces the type $[3]_{KA}$.

We consider the case $((l^M)^2) = -2$. If $((C^M)^2) = -2$, then $2 \leq b \leq 6$. Moreover, $\Delta_Z \subset \Gamma_{P,b}$. This case induces the type $[3]_{KB} \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle$. If $((C^M)^2) = -3$, then $2 \leq b \leq 5$. Moreover, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap C^Z) = 2$ and $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,b}) = 1$, where $Q := C^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,b}$. This case induces the type $[3]_{KC} \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle$.

9.1.4. *The case $E_X = 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_i : distinct lines) and $P \in \Delta_X$, where $P = l_1 \cap l_2$.* Set $d_i^X := \deg(\Delta_X \cap l_i)$, $d_i^Z := \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l_i^Z)$ and $b := \text{mult}_P \Delta_X$. Then $(d_1^X, d_1^Z, ((l_1^M)^2)) = (3, 0, -2)$, $(2, 2, -3)$ or $(1, 4, -4)$, and $(d_2^X, d_2^Z, ((l_2^M)^2)) = (3, 0, -2)$ or $(2, 2, -3)$. By Lemma 4.7, we have $\text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$. Moreover, one of the following holds:

- (1) $b = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2) \leq 3$, $((l_2^M)^2) = -2$ and $\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z = \emptyset$.
- (2) $b = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2) \leq 2$, $((l_2^M)^2) = -3$, $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z) = 2$, $\text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,b}) = 1$, $k_X \neq 4$ and $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,b}) = 2$, where $Q := l_2^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,b}$.
- (3) $b = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2) + 2 \leq 5$, $((l_2^M)^2) = -2$, $\Delta_Z \cap l_2^Z = \emptyset$ and $\Delta_X \cap l_1 \setminus \{P\} = \emptyset$.

The case $d_1^X = 3$:

In this case, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P, P_1\}$ with $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 2)$. Moreover, $b = \text{mult}_P(\Delta_X \cap l_2)$ and $k_X = d_1^X + d_2^X - 1 = 4$. Therefore only the case (1) occurs. This case induces the type $[3]_{2A} \langle \mathbf{b} \rangle$.

The case $d_1^X = 2$:

In this case, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P, P_1\}$ and $\text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$. Assume that $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 2$. Then $d_2^X = 3$. However, in this case, we must have $\text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 2$ or $\deg(\Delta_X \cap l_1) = 1$ by the condition (B11). This is a contradiction. Thus $\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X = 1$. In this case, $k_X = 1 + d_2^X$. Assume that l_2 satisfies the case (y) for $y \in \{1, 2\}$. If $b \geq 2$, then this case corresponds to the type $[3]_{2By}\langle b \rangle$. Assume the case $b = 1$. Set $Q := l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$, $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1})$. Then this case corresponds to the type $[3]_{2By}\langle 1 \rangle(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$.

The case $d_1^X = 1$:

We can show that the case (y) ($y \in \{1, 2, 3\}$) corresponds to the type $[3]_{2Cy}\langle b \rangle$ unless $y \in \{1, 2\}$ and $b = 1$. Assume that $b = 1$. Set $Q := l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1}$, $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,1})$. If $y \in \{1, 2\}$, then this corresponds to the type $[3]_{2Cy}\langle 1 \rangle(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$.

9.1.5. *The case $E_X = 2l_1 + l_2$ (l_i : distinct lines) and $P \notin \Delta_X$, where $P = l_1 \cap l_2$.* Let $Q \in Z$ be the inverse image of $P \in X$. In this case, $Q \in \Delta_Z$ if and only if $((l_2^M)^2) = -3$. We note that $d_1^X \leq 2$.

The case $d_1^X = 2$:

In this case, $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P_1\}$ and $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 2)$. Set $Q_1 := l_1^Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2}$, $c := \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap l_1^Z)$ and $d := \text{mult}_{Q_1}(\Delta_Z \cap \Gamma_{P,2})$. Assume that $Q \in \Delta_Z$. Then $d_2^X = 2$ and $k_X = 4$. This is a contradiction. Thus $Q \notin \Delta_Z$. This corresponds to the type $[3]_{2D}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$.

The case $d_1^X = 1$:

In this case, one of the following holds:

- (A) $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P_1\}$ with $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (2, 1)$.
- (B) $|\Delta_X| \cap l_1 = \{P_1\}$ with $(\text{mult}_{P_1} \Delta_X, \text{mult}_{P_1}(\Delta_X \cap l_1)) = (1, 1)$.

We consider the case (A). Assume that $Q \in \Delta_Z$. Then $d_2^X = 2$ and $k_X = 4$, a contradiction. Thus $Q \notin \Delta_Z$. This corresponds to the type $[3]_{2E}$. We consider the case (B). If $Q \in \Delta_Z$, then this corresponds to the type $[3]_{2F1}$. If $Q \notin \Delta_Z$, then this corresponds to the type $[3]_{2F2}$.

The case $d_1^X = 0$:

If $Q \in \Delta_Z$, then this corresponds to the type $[3]_{2G1}$. If $Q \notin \Delta_Z$, then this corresponds to the type $[3]_{2G2}$.

9.1.6. *The case $E_X = l_1 + l_2 + l_3$ (l_i : distinct lines).* Set $P_{ij} := l_i \cap l_j$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$. By the condition (B10), $l_1 \cap l_2 \cap l_3 = \emptyset$ and we can assume that $P_{12}, P_{13} \in \Delta_X$. By Lemma 4.6, $\text{mult}_{P_{ij}} \Delta_X \leq 1$ and any component of E_M is reduced. Thus $((l_i^M)^2) = -3$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. If $P_{23} \notin \Delta_X$, then this corresponds to the type $[3]_{3A}$. If $P_{23} \in \Delta_X$, then this corresponds to the type $[3]_{3B}$.

9.2. The case $X = \mathbb{F}_n$. Let $(X = \mathbb{F}_n, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a bottom tetrad such that $2K_X + L_X$ is trivial, where L_X is the fundamental divisor. We note that $\Delta_X = \emptyset$ and $n = 0$ or 2 . In particular, $Z = X$. Let $\phi: M \rightarrow Z$ be the elimination of Δ_Z , $E_M := (E_X)_M^{\Delta_Z, 2}$. Since $2K_X + L_X$ is trivial, we have $L_X \sim 4\sigma + 2(n+2)l$, $E_X \sim 2\sigma + (n+2)l$ and $\deg \Delta_Z = 8$.

9.2.1. The case $n = 0$. Take an irreducible component $C \leq E_X$. Assume that C is singular. Then $E_X = C$. In this case, C has a unique singular point which is locally isomorphic to plane cubic singularity since C is a rational curve. Thus $\deg \Delta_Z \leq 1$, a contradiction. Assume that $C \sim \sigma + 2l$. Then $E_X = C + \sigma$ and $\deg \Delta_Z \leq 2$ by Lemmas 4.2 and 4.4, a contradiction. Assume that $C \sim \sigma + l$. If $\text{coeff}_C E_X = 1$, then $\deg \Delta_Z \leq 3$ by Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3, a contradiction. Thus $E_X = 2C$. In this case, $\Delta_Z \subset C$. This is nothing but the type $[0; 2, 2]_0$.

From now on, we can assume that any component of E_X is either σ or l . By Lemma 4.2, we have $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l$. Set $c := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma)$ and $d := \text{mult}_Q(\Delta_Z \cap l)$. We may assume that $c \geq d$. Then $\text{mult}_Q \Delta_Z = c + d$ by Lemma 4.2. Moreover, $\deg(\Delta_Z \cap \sigma) = \deg(\Delta_Z \cap l) = 4$. This is nothing but the type $[0; 2, 2]_1(c, d)$.

9.2.2. The case $n = 2$. By the argument in Section 9.2.1, we have $E_X = 2\sigma_\infty$ or $2\sigma + 2l_1 + 2l_2$. If $E_X = 2\sigma_\infty$, then this corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 4]_0$. If $E_X = 2\sigma + 2l_1 + 2l_2$, then this corresponds to the type $[2; 2, 4]_1$.

Consequently, we have completed the proof of Theorem 9.1.

10. STRUCTURE PROPERTIES

In this section, we treat some structure properties of bottom tetrads, median triplets and 3-basic pairs.

Definition 10.1. For the type of the form $[\bullet] \bullet (\bullet)$ (resp. $[\bullet] \bullet \langle \bullet \rangle (\bullet)$, $[\bullet] \bullet \langle \bullet \rangle$) of a bottom tetrad, the form $[\bullet] \bullet$ (resp. $[\bullet] \bullet \langle \bullet \rangle$, $[\bullet] \bullet \langle \bullet \rangle$) is said to be the *median part* of the type.

The next proposition ensures that there is no overlapping in bottom tetrads and in median triplets. The proof is essentially same as [Nak07, Theorem 4.9].

Proposition 10.2. (1) Let $(Z_i, E_{Z_i}; \Delta_{Z_i})$ ($i = 1, 2$) be median triplets such that both give the same 3-basic pair (M, E_M) . Then the type of each triplet is same.

(2) Let $(X_i, E_{X_i}; \Delta_{X_i})$ ($i = 1, 2$) be bottom tetrads such that both give the same pseudo-median triplet $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$. Then the median part of each tetrad is same.

TABLE 2. The weighted dual graphs of E_Z for the bottom tetrads $(X = \mathbb{P}^2, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ with $E_X \sim -K_X$.

median part of the type	Graph	median part of the type	Graph
$[3]_{NA}$	(nodal) 	$[3]_{NB}$	
$[3]_{CA}$	(cuspidal) 	$[3]_{CB}$	
$[3]_{AA}$		$[3]_{BB}$	
$[3]_{KA}$		$[3]_{KB} \langle b \rangle$	
$[3]_{KC} \langle b \rangle$		$[3]_{2A} \langle b \rangle$	
$[3]_{2B1} \langle b \rangle$		$[3]_{2B2} \langle 1 \rangle$	
$[3]_{2B2} \langle 2 \rangle$		$[3]_{2C1} \langle b \rangle$	
$[3]_{2C2} \langle 1 \rangle$		$[3]_{2C2} \langle 2 \rangle$	
$[3]_{2C3} \langle b \rangle$		$[3]_{2D}$	
$[3]_{2E}$		$[3]_{2F1}$	
$[3]_{2F2}$		$[3]_{2G1}$	
$[3]_{2G2}$		$[3]_{3A}$	
$[3]_{3B}$			

- (3) Let $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a bottom tetrad, $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ be the associated pseudo-median triplet and $(Z', E_{Z'}; \Delta_{Z'})$ be another pseudo-median triplet. If both $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ and $(Z', E_{Z'}; \Delta_{Z'})$ give same 3-basic pair, then the two triplets are isomorphic to each other. In particular, $(Z', E_{Z'}; \Delta_{Z'})$ is not a median triplet.

Proof. (1) Let L_M be the fundamental divisor of a 3-basic pair (M, E_M) . If $K_M + L_M$ is big, then the corresponding 3-fundamental triplet is unique up to isomorphism. If $K_M + L_M$ is non-big, then the compositions $M \rightarrow Z_i \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ are same. Thus the assertion follows from the conditions (F6) and (F7).

(2), (3) Let L_Z be the fundamental divisor of a pseudo-median triplet (Z, E_Z, Δ_Z) . If $2K_Z + L_Z$ is big, then the corresponding bottom tetrad is unique up to isomorphism. If $2K_Z + L_Z$ is non-big and nontrivial, then the compositions $Z \rightarrow X_i \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ are same. Thus the assertion follows from the conditions (B6), (B7) and (B8). From now on, assume that $2K_Z + L_Z$ is trivial, that is, $E_Z \sim -K_X$. We can assume that $X = \mathbb{P}^2$. In this case, the weighted dual graphs of E_Z are different if the median part of the type of bottom tetrads are different by Table 2. Therefore the assertion follows. \square

Finally, as an immediate consequence, we can give the weighted dual graphs of all of the 3-basic pairs.

- Proposition 10.3.** (1) Let $(Z, E_Z; \Delta_Z)$ be a median triplet and (M, E_M) be the associated 3-basic pair. Then the symbol of the weighted dual graph of E_M is characterized by the type of the 3-fundamental triplet and is listed in Table 3.
- (2) Let $(X, E_X; \Delta_Z, \Delta_X)$ be a bottom tetrad and (M, E_M) be the associated 3-basic pair. Then the symbol (see Table 1) of the weighted dual graph of E_M is characterized by the type of the bottom tetrad and is listed in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

Table 3: The symbol of the weighted dual graph of E_M for median triplets.

Type	Symbol	Type	Symbol
$[4]_0$	$A_1(2)$	$[4]_2(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$	$A_{s(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})+2}(2, 2)$
$[5]_K$	$D_4(2) + A_1(1)$	$[5]_A$	$A_3(1, 1) + A_1(1)$
$[5]_3(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$	$A_{s(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})+4}(1, 1) + A_1(1)$	$[5]_4$	$D_4(1) + 3A_1(1)$
$[5]_5$	$5A_1(1)$	$[0; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}]_D$	$A_3(1, 1) + 2A_1(1)$
$[0; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}]_{22}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})$	$A_{s(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d})+4}(1, 1) + 2A_1(1)$	$[0; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}]_{23}$	$D_4(1) + 4A_1(1)$
$[0; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}]_{33}$	$6A_1(1)$	$[1; \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{4}]_0$	$A_2(1, 2) + A_1(1)$

$[1;3,4]_1(c,d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1,2) + A_1(1)$	$[1;3,4]_2$	$A_3(1,1) + 3A_1(1)$
$[1;4,4]$	$A_1(2)$	$[1;4,5]_K(c)$	$D_{c+1}(2)$
$[1;4,5]_A$	$A_3(1,1)$	$[2;3,5]_1$	$A_2(1,2) + 2A_1(1)$
$[2;3,6]_0$	$A_2(1,2)$	$[2;3,6]_1(c,d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1,2)$
$[3;3,6]$	$A_1(1) + A_1(2)$	$[3;4,9]_A$	$A_4(1,1)$
$[3;4,9]_B$	$4A_1(1)$	$[3;4,9]_C(c,d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+5}(1,1)$
$[3;4,9]_D$	$2D_4(1)$	$[3;4,9]_E$	$D_5(1) + 2A_1(1)$
$[3;4,9]_F$	$D_4(1) + 2A_1(1)$	$[4;4,10]_0$	$A_2(2,2)$
$[4;4,10]_1(c,d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(2,2)$	$[4;4,10]_2$	$2A_3(1,1)$
$[5;4,11]_1$	$2A_2(1,2)$	$[6;4,12]_0$	$2A_1(2)$

Table 4: The symbol of the weighted dual graph of E_M for bottom tetrads with big $2K_X + L_X$.

Type	Symbol	Type	Symbol
$[1]_0$	$A_1(1)$	$[2]_0$	$A_1(1)$
$[2]_{1A}$	$D_4(1)$	$[2]_{1B}$	$D_4(1) + A_1(1)$
$[2]_{1C}$	$D_5(1)$	$[2]_{1D}$	$D_5(1) + A_1(1)$
$[2]_{1E}(c,d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+4}(1,1)$	$[2]_{1F}$	$A_4(1,1) + A_1(1)$
$[2]_{1G}$	$A_3(1,1) + 2A_1(1)$	$[2]_{1H}$	$A_3(1,1) + A_1(1)$
$[2]_{1I}$	$A_3(1,1)$	$[2]_{1J}(c,d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1,2)$
$[2]_{1K}$	$D_4(2)$	$[2]_{1L}$	$A_2(1,2)$
$[2]_{1M}$	$A_2(1,2) + A_1(1)$	$[2]_{1N}$	$A_1(2)$
$[2]_{2A}$	$3A_1(1)$	$[2]_{2B}$	$2A_1(1)$
$[0;1,0]$	$A_1(1)$	$[0;1,1]_0$	$A_1(1)$
$[0;1,1]_1\langle 0 \rangle$	$2A_1(1)$	$[0;1,1]_1\langle 1 \rangle$	$3A_1(1)$
$[1;1,0]$	$A_1(1)$	$[1;1,1]_0$	$A_1(1)$
$[1;1,1]_1\langle 0 \rangle$	$2A_1(1)$	$[1;1,1]_1\langle 1 \rangle$	$3A_1(1)$
$[2;1,0]$	$A_1(1)$	$[2;1,1]$	$2A_1(1)$
$[2;1,2]_0$	$A_1(1)$	$[2;1,2]_{1A}$	$D_4(1)$
$[2;1,2]_{1B}$	$D_4(1) + A_1(1)$	$[2;1,2]_{1C}$	$D_5(1)$
$[2;1,2]_{1D}(c,d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+4}(1,1)$	$[2;1,2]_{1E}$	$A_3(1,1)$
$[2;1,2]_{1F}$	$A_3(1,1) + A_1(1)$	$[2;1,2]_{1G}$	$A_2(1,2)$
$[3;1,0]_0$	$A_1(1)$		

Table 5: The symbol of the weighted dual graph of E_M
for bottom tetrads with non-big, non-trivial $2K_X + L_X$.

Type	Symbol	Type	Symbol
$[0;2,0]$	$A_1(2)$	$[1;2,0]$	$A_1(2)$
$[1;2,1]_{1A}$	$A_2(1, 2)$	$[1;2,1]_{1B}$	$A_2(1, 2) + A_1(1)$
$[1;2,2]_U$	$A_1(1)$	$[1;2,2]_{0A}$	$A_2(1, 2)$
$[1;2,2]_{0B}$	$A_2(1, 2) + A_1(1)$	$[1;2,2]_{0C}$	$A_1(2)$
$[1;2,2]_{1A}$	$D_4(2)$	$[1;2,2]_{1B}$	$D_5(2)$
$[1;2,2]_{1C}$	$A_4(1, 2)$	$[1;2,2]_{1D}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1, 2)$
$[1;2,2]_{1E}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1, 2) + A_1(1)$	$[1;2,2]_{1F}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+2}(2, 2)$
$[1;2,2]_{2A}$	$A_3(1, 1)$	$[1;2,2]_{2B}$	$A_3(1, 1) + A_1(1)$
$[1;2,2]_{2C}$	$A_3(1, 1) + 2 A_1(1)$	$[2;2,0]$	$A_1(2)$
$[2;2,1]_{1A}$	$A_2(1, 2)$	$[2;2,1]_{1B}$	$A_2(1, 2) + A_1(1)$
$[2;2,2]_{1A}$	$D_4(2)$	$[2;2,2]_{1B}$	$D_5(2)$
$[2;2,2]_{1C}$	$A_4(1, 2)$	$[2;2,2]_{1D}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1, 2)$
$[2;2,2]_{1E}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1, 2) + A_1(1)$	$[2;2,2]_{1F}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+2}(2, 2)$
$[2;2,2]_{2A}$	$A_3(1, 1)$	$[2;2,2]_{2B}$	$A_3(1, 1) + A_1(1)$
$[2;2,2]_{2C}$	$A_3(1, 1) + 2 A_1(1)$	$[2;2,3]_V$	$2 A_1(1)$
$[2;2,3]_H(0)$	$3 A_1(1)$	$[2;2,3]_H(1)$	$4 A_1(1)$
$[2;2,3]_{2A1}$	$D_5(1)$	$[2;2,3]_{2A2}$	$D_5(1) + A_1(1)$
$[2;2,3]_{2B1}$	$D_6(1)$	$[2;2,3]_{2B2}$	$D_6(1) + A_1(1)$
$[2;2,3]_{2C1}$	$A_5(1, 1)$	$[2;2,3]_{2C2}$	$A_5(1, 1) + A_1(1)$
$[2;2,3]_{2D1}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+4}(1, 1)$	$[2;2,3]_{2D2}$	$A_{s(c,d)+4}(1, 1) + A_1(1)$
$[2;2,3]_{2E1}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+4}(1, 1) + A_1(1)$	$[2;2,3]_{2E2}$	$A_4(1, 1) + 2 A_1(1)$
$[2;2,3]_{2F1}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1, 2)$	$[2;2,3]_{2F2}$	$A_3(1, 2) + A_1(1)$
$[2;2,3]_{3A}$	$D_4(1)$	$[2;2,3]_{3B}$	$D_4(1) + A_1(1)$
$[3;2,0]$	$A_1(2)$	$[3;2,1]_{1A}$	$A_2(1, 2)$
$[3;2,1]_{1B}$	$A_2(1, 2) + A_1(1)$	$[3;2,2]_{1A}$	$D_4(2)$
$[3;2,2]_{1B}$	$D_5(2)$	$[3;2,2]_{1C}$	$A_4(1, 2)$
$[3;2,2]_{1D}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1, 2)$	$[3;2,2]_{1E}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1, 2) + A_1(1)$
$[3;2,2]_{1F}(c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+2}(2, 2)$	$[3;2,2]_{2A}$	$A_3(1, 1)$
$[3;2,2]_{2B}$	$A_3(1, 1) + A_1(1)$	$[3;2,3]_0$	$2 A_1(1)$
$[3;2,3]_{2A}$	$D_5(1)$	$[3;2,3]_{2B}$	$D_6(1)$
$[3;2,3]_{2C}$	$A_5(1, 1)$	$[3;2,3]_{2D}$	$A_4(1, 1)$
$[3;2,3]_{2E}$	$A_4(1, 1) + A_1(1)$	$[3;2,3]_{2F}$	$A_3(1, 2)$
$[3;2,3]_3$	$D_4(1)$	$[4;2,0]$	$A_1(2)$
$[4;2,1]_{1A}$	$A_2(1, 2)$	$[4;2,1]_{1B}$	$A_2(1, 2) + A_1(1)$
$[4;2,2]_{1A}$	$D_4(2)$	$[4;2,2]_{1B}$	$D_5(2)$
$[4;2,2]_{1C}$	$A_4(1, 2)$	$[4;2,2]_{1D}$	$A_3(1, 2)$

$[4;2,2]_{1E}$	$A_3(1, 2) + A_1(1)$	$[4;2,2]_{1F}$	$A_2(2, 2)$
$[4;2,2]_2$	$A_3(1, 1)$	$[5;2,0]$	$A_1(2)$
$[5;2,1]_1$	$A_2(1, 2)$	$[6;2,0]$	$A_1(2)$

Table 6: The symbol of the weighted dual graph of E_M for bottom tetrads with $2K_X + L_X \sim 0$.

Type	Symbol	Type	Symbol
$[3]_{NA}$	$A_1(1)$	$[3]_{NB}$	$2 A_1(1)$
$[3]_{CA}$	$A_1(1)$	$[3]_{CB}$	$2 A_1(1)$
$[3]_{AA}$	$4 A_1(1)$	$[3]_{AB}$	$3 A_1(1)$
$[3]_{KA}$	$D_4(1) + 2 A_1(1)$	$[3]_{KB} \langle b \rangle$	$D_{b+2}(1)$
$[3]_{KC} \langle b \rangle$	$D_{b+2}(1) + A_1(1)$	$[3]_{2A} \langle b \rangle$	$A_{b+4}(1, 1)$
$[3]_{2B1} \langle 1 \rangle (c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+4}(1, 1) + A_1(1)$	$[3]_{2B1} \langle b \rangle$	$A_{b+3}(1) + A_1(1)$
$[3]_{2B2} \langle 1 \rangle (c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+4}(1, 1) + 2 A_1(1)$	$[3]_{2B2} \langle 2 \rangle$	$A_5(1, 1) + 2 A_1(1)$
$[3]_{2C1} \langle 1 \rangle (c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1, 2)$	$[3]_{2C1} \langle b \rangle$	$A_{b+2}(1, 2)$
$[3]_{2C2} \langle 1 \rangle (c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+3}(1, 2) + A_1(1)$	$[3]_{2C2} \langle 2 \rangle$	$A_4(1, 2) + A_1(1)$
$[3]_{2C3} \langle b \rangle$	$D_{b+1}(2)$	$[3]_{2D} (c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+4}(1, 1)$
$[3]_{2E}$	$A_3(1, 1)$	$[3]_{2F1}$	$A_3(1, 1) + 2 A_1(1)$
$[3]_{2F2}$	$A_3(1, 1) + A_1(1)$	$[3]_{2G1}$	$A_2(1, 2) + A_1(1)$
$[3]_{2G2}$	$A_2(1, 2)$	$[3]_{3A}$	$5 A_1(1)$
$[3]_{3B}$	$6 A_1(1)$	$[0;2,2]_0$	$A_1(2)$
$[0;2,2]_1 (c, d)$	$A_{s(c,d)+2}(2, 2)$	$[2;2,4]_0$	$A_1(2)$
$[2;2,4]_1$	$A_3(2, 2)$		

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